北京语言大学对外汉语
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进阶式对外汉语系列教材
A SERIES OF PROGRESSIVE CHINESE TEXTBOOKS FOR FOREIGNERS

成功之路
ROAD TO SUCCESS

入门篇
THRESHOLD

CD

编著 张辉

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A SERIES OF PROGRESSIVE CHINESE
TEXTBOOKS FOR FOREIGNERS



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A SERIES OF PROGRESSIVE CHINESE TEXTBOOKS FOR FOREIGNERS

入门篇

THRESHOLD

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前 言

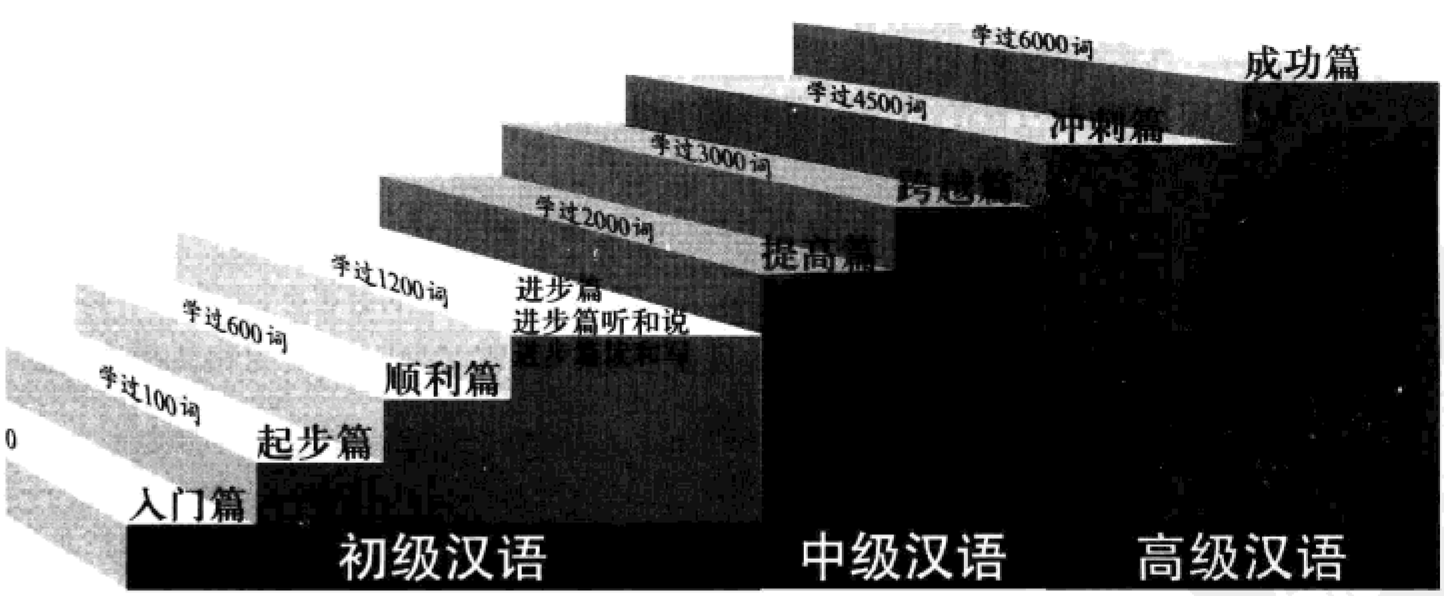
《成功之路》是一套为母语非汉语的学习者编写的对外汉语教材。这套教材既适用于正规汉语教学机构的课堂教学，也可以满足各类教学形式和自学者的需求。

《成功之路》为教学提供全面丰富的教学内容，搭建严谨规范的教学平台。学习者可获得系统的汉语言知识、技能、文化的学习和训练。同时,《成功之路》的组合式设计，也为各类教学机构和自学者提供充分的选择空间，最大程度地满足教学与学习的多样化需求。

◆ 架构

《成功之路》全套 20 册。按进阶式水平序列分别设计为《入门篇》、《起步篇》、《顺利篇》、《进步篇》、《提高篇》、《跨越篇》、《冲刺篇》、《成功篇》。其中《入门篇》为 1 册;《进步篇》综合课本为 3 册,《听和说》、《读和写》各 2 册；其余各篇均为 2 册。篇名不但是教学层级的标志，而且蕴涵着目标与期望。各篇设计有对应层级和对应水平（已学习词汇量)，方便学习者选择适合自己的台阶起步。

进阶式对外汉语系列教材《成功之路》阶式图



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I'd like to change some money into RMB. 36

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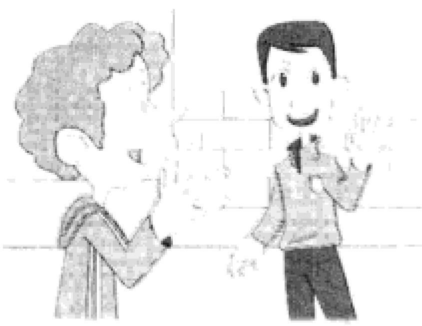
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1 Nǐ hǎo!
How do you do?/ Hi!



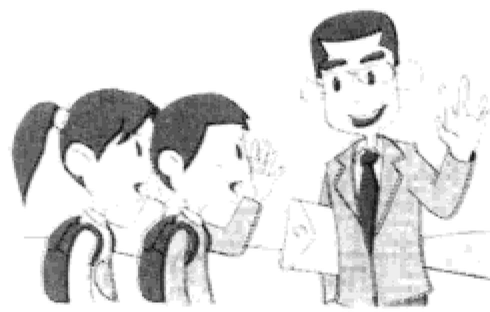
跟我说 Follow Me

1. A: Nǐ hǎo!
   B: Nǐ hǎo!



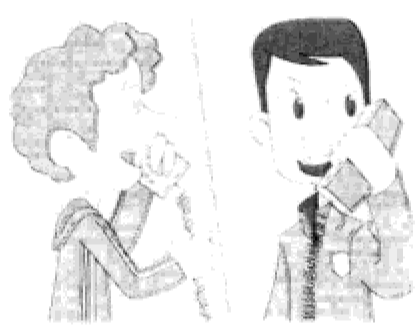
A: How do you do? / Hi!
B: How do you do? / Hi!

2. A: Nín hǎo!
   B: Nǐmen hǎo!



A: Hello!
B: Hello!

3. A: Nǐ hǎo ma?
   B: Hái kěyǐ.



A: How are you?
B: Not bad.

关键词 Key Words

nǐ you
nín you (polite form)
nǐmen you (plural form)
hǎo good; fine
kěyǐ not bad

学拼音 Learn Chinese Phonetics

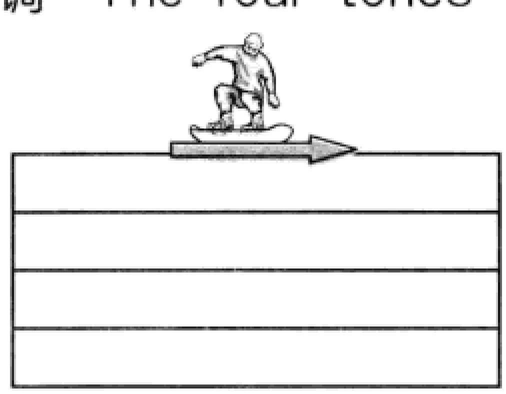
1. 声母(1) Initials(1)

声母 Initials				
	b	p	m	f
	d	t	n	l
	g	k	h	

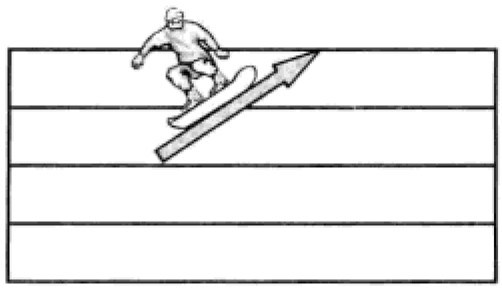
2. 韵母(1) Finals(1)

韵母 Finals						
	a	o	e	i	u	ü
	ai	ei	ao	ou		
	an	en	in			
	ua	uo	uai	uei(ui)		
	uan		uen(un)			

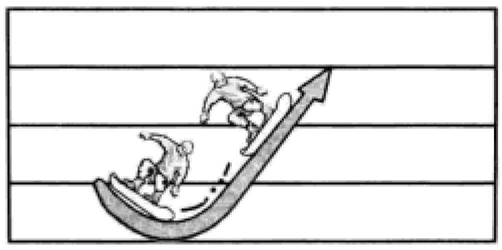
3. 声调 The four tones



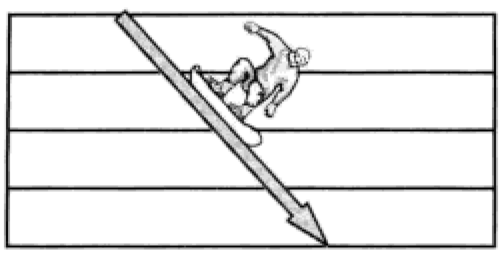
— the first tone ā



ˊ the second tone á



ˇ the third tone ǎ



ˋ the fourth tone à

4. 声母、韵母、声调的拼合(1)
Combination of initials, finals and tones(1)

声母(Initial)+韵母(Final)+声调(Tone)
→音节(Syllable)

b + ā → bā
t + ú → tú
n + ǐ → nǐ
l + ǜ → lǜ
n + ín → nín
h + ǎo → hǎo
k + uān → kuān
g + uì → guì

○ + ī → yī ○ + ǔ → wǔ
○ + ǘ → yú ○ + uǒ → wǒ

(1) 朗读音节 Read the syllables.

ˉ	mā	dā	lī	gē	bāo	fēi
	pāi	duō	huān	gē	wā	yīn
ˊ	má	dá	lí	gé	báo	féi
	pái	duó	huán	yú(ü)	wá	yín
ˇ	mǎ	dǎ	lǐ	gě	bǎo	fěi
	pǎi	duǒ	huǎn	yǔ(ü)	wǎ	yǐn
ˋ	mà	dà	lì	gè	bào	fèi
	pài	duò	huàn	yù(ü)	wà	yìn

(2) 朗读词语 Read the words.

dì + tú
dìtú



mǐ + fàn
mǐfàn



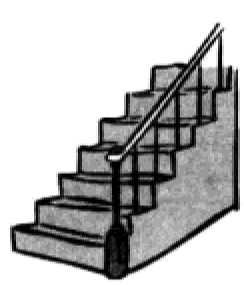
dàn + gāo
dàngāo



máo + bǐ
máobǐ



lóu + tī
lóutī



yǔ + yī
yǔyī



语音注释 Notes on Chinese Phonetics

1. 声调符号的标注 Tone mark labeling

当一个音节只有一个元音时，声调符号标注在元音上（元音 i 上有调号时要去掉 i 上的点儿）。例如：

When there is only one vowel in a syllable, the tone mark is placed on the vowel (the dot on i must be removed before placing the tone mark). For example:

m + a + ˉ (the first tone) → mā
f + u + ˊ (the second tone) → fú
n + i + ˇ (the third tone) → nǐ
k + an + ˋ (the fourth tone) → kàn

一个音节的韵母有两个或两个以上的元音时，声调符号要标注在主要元音上。例如：

When the final of a syllable is composed of 2 or more vowels, the tone mark must be placed on the main vowel. For example:

h + ua + ˉ (the first tone) → huā
b + ei + ˇ (the third tone) → běi

2. 轻声(1) The neutral tone (1)

汉语普通话里有一些音节读得又轻又快，叫做轻声。书写时，轻声不标调号。例如：ma、nǐmen。

Some syllables in Mandarin Chinese are pronounced both shortly and lightly. This is called the "neutral tone". There is no tone mark for this kind of syllables. For example: ma，nǐmen.

3. 第三声的变调(1) The sandhi in the third tone (1)

两个第三声音节连在一起读时，前一个音节读为第二声。即：

When two adjacent syllables both carry third tones, the first syllable must be pronounced as the second tone, i.e.

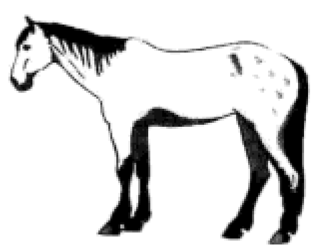
ˇ + ˇ → ˊ + ˇ

例如：nǐ + hǎo 的实际读音为 ní hǎo；kěyǐ 的实际读音为 kéyǐ。

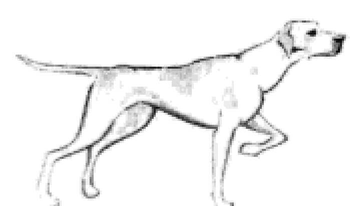
For example: nǐ + hǎo must be read as ní hǎo and kěyǐ must be pronounced as kéyǐ.

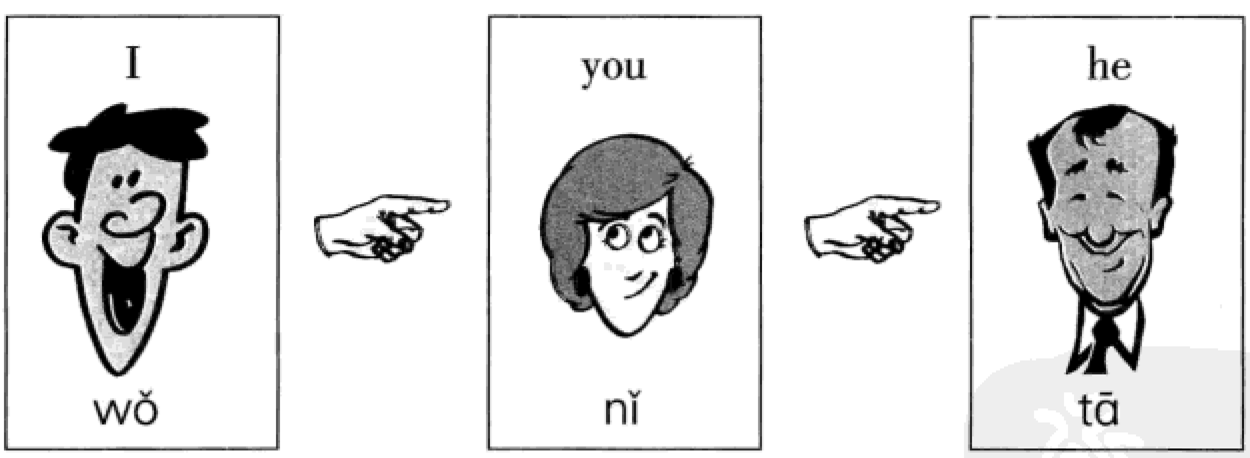
练习 Exercises

1. 看图朗读音节 Look at the pictures and read the syllables.


mǎ


māo


gǒu




yī


wǔ


bā

2. 朗读单音节 Read the following monosyllables.

bō	pí	nǚ	lè
mén	wū	duì	bǎn

gǎi	kuài	hēi	tóu
kàn	lái	pǎo	guān

3. 朗读双音节 Read the following disyllables.

hēibǎn	kèběn	pífū	máoyī
nánnǚ	huídá	wèntí	Hànyǔ
pīnyīn	kuàilè	lóutī	yǔfǎ
Měiguó	Tàiguó	Déguó	Rìběn

4. → √ → 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意韵母

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the finals.

❶ ā ō	❷ fū fō	❸ kā kē	❹ hū hā	❺ tè tì
❻ huán hún	❼ máo móu	❽ gù gòu	❾ kǎi kǎn	❿ lù lǜ
⓫ nàn nèn	⓬ dōu duō	⓭ wài wèi	⓮ péi pén	⓯ huá huái
⓰ fán fén	⓱ gě gěi	⓲ kuà kuò	⓳ pài pèi	⓴ hēi huī

5. → √ → 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意声调

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the tones.

❶ mā má	❷ dāi dài	❸ guó guǒ	❹ tuǐ tuì
❺ bó bò	❻ kōu kòu	❼ fá fǎ	❽ nǎo nào
❾ hǎn hān	❿ tuì tuí	⓫ lǘ lǚ	⓬ guài guāi
⓭ běn bèn	⓮ kūn kùn	⓯ huá huà	⓰ yú yǔ

6. → (b、p……) 写出你听到的声母

Write down the initials you hear.

(1) _____í	(2) _____ě	(3) _____áo	(4) _____ā
(5) _____ó	(6) _____èn	(7) _____uǒ	(8) _____òu
(9) _____án	(10) _____uì	(11) _____ēi	(12) _____uài
(13) _____ǔ	(14) _____ǜ	(15) _____ù	(16) _____uǎn

7. (a、o……) 写出你听到的韵母

Write down the finals you hear.

(1) m_____	(2) d_____	(3) g_____	(4) t_____
(5) b_____	(6) k_____	(7) f_____	(8) n_____
(9) p_____	(10) w_____	(11) l_____	(12) g_____
(13) b_____	(14) k_____	(15) h_____	(16) y_____

8. 对话练习 Complete the dialogues.

(1) A: Nǐ hǎo!

B: _______________!

(2) A: Nǐ hǎo ma?

B: _______________.

(3) A: _______________!

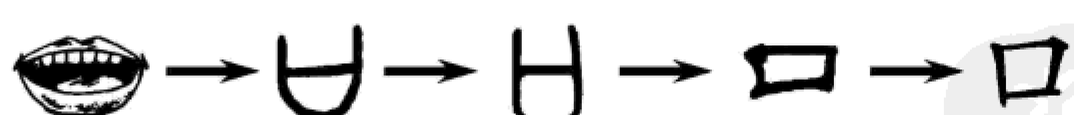
B: Nǐmen hǎo!

9. 课堂用语 Classroom language.

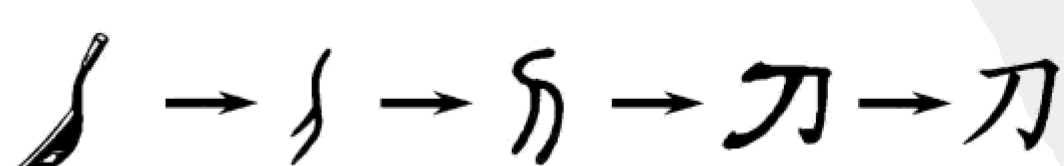
(1) Kàn hēibǎn. Look at the blackboard.

(2) Gēn wǒ dú. Read after me.

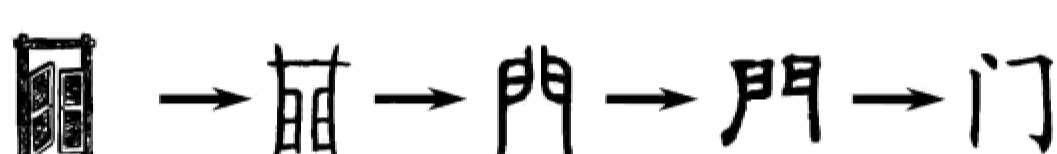
有趣的汉字 Interesting Chinese Characters



(kǒu mouth)



(dāo knife)



(mén gate)

（附：本课所学的声母、韵母拼合表）

Table of combinations of initials, finals and tones in this lesson.

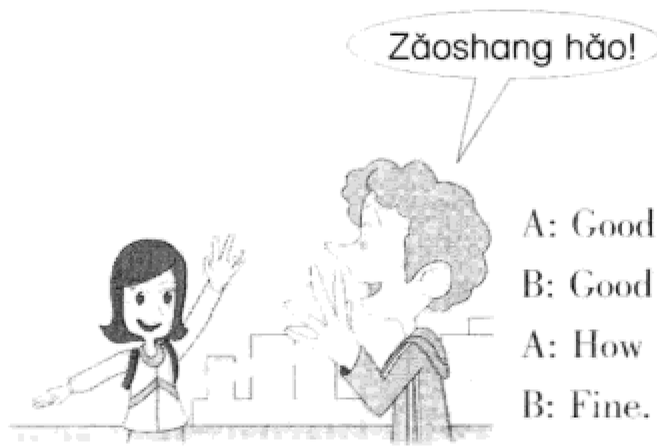
声母 \ 韵母	a	o	e	i	u	ü	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	in	ua	uo	uai	uei (ui)	uan	uen (un)
φ	a	o	e	yi	wu	yu	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	yin	wa	wo	wai	wei	wan	wen
b	ba	bo		bi	bu		bai	bei	bao		ban	ben	bin						
p	pa	po		pi	pu		pai	pei	pao	pou	pan	pen	pin						
m	ma	mo	me	mi	mu		mai	mei	mao	mou	man	men	min						
f	fa	fo			fu			fei		fou	fan	fen							
d	da		de	di	du		dai	dei	dao	dou	dan	den			duo		dui		dun
t	ta		te	ti	tu		tai	tei	tao	tou	tan				tuo		tui		tun
n	na		ne	ni	nu	nü	nai	nei	nao	nou	nan	nen	nin		nuo			nuan	
l	la		le	li	lu	lü	lai	lei	lao	lou	lan		lin		luo			luan	lun
g	ga		ge		gu		gai	gei	gao	gou	gan	gen		gua	guo	guai	gui	guan	gun
k	ka		ke		ku		kai	kei	kao	kou	kan	ken		kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun
h	ha		he		hu		hai	hei	hao	hou	han	hen		hua	huo	huai	hui	huan	hun



2 Zǎoshang hǎo! Good morning!

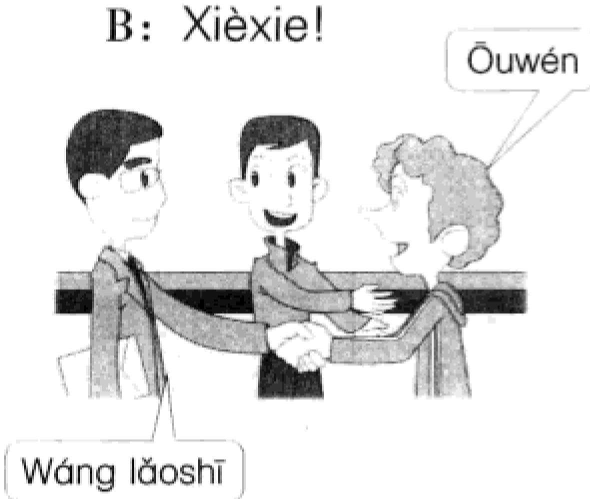
跟我说 Follow Me

1
A: Zǎoshang hǎo!
B: Zǎoshang hǎo!
A: Nǐ shēntǐ zěnmeyàng?
B: Hěn hǎo. Xièxie!



A: Good morning!
B: Good morning!
A: How are you?
B: Fine. Thanks!

2
A: Wáng lǎoshī, zhè shì Ōuwén.
B: Nín hǎo! Wǒ jiào Ōuwén, shì Fǎguó rén.
C: Nǐ hǎo! Huānyíng nǐ.
B: Xièxie!



A: Mr. Wang, this is Oven.
B: Hello! I'm Oven, from France.
C: Hello! Welcome!
B: Thank you!

关键词 Key Words

zǎoshang	morning	zhè(zhèi)	this
shēntǐ	health	shì	be
zěnmeyàng	how	jiào	name (v.)
hěn	very	Fǎguó	France
xièxie	thanks	rén	people
lǎoshī	teacher	huānyíng	welcome

学拼音 Learn Chinese Phonetics

1. 声母(2)　Initials (2)

声母 Initials				
	z	c	s	
	zh	ch	sh	r
	j	q	x	

2. 韵母(2)　Finals (2)

韵母 Finals				
	-i[ɿ]	-i[ʅ]		
	er			
	ang	eng	ong	
	ia	ie	iao	iou(iu)
	ian			
	iang	ing	iong	
	uang		ueng	
	üe			
	üan		ün	

3. 声母、韵母、声调的拼合(2)

Combination of initials, finals and tones(2)

声母(Initial) + 韵母(Final) + 声调(Tone)
→音节(Syllable)

z + ǎo → zǎo

c + éng → céng

s + ān → sān

zh + ōng → zhōng

ch + áng → cháng

sh + ēn → shēn

r + è → rè

j + iǔ → jiǔ

q + üē → quē

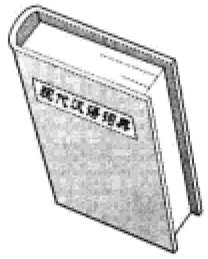
x + iè → xiè

(1) 朗读音节 Read the syllables.

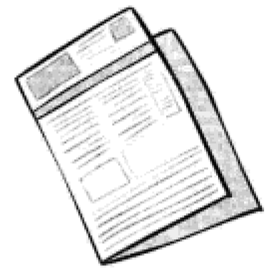
ˉ	zū	cā	sī	zhān	chē	shī
	rēng	jī	qiā	xuān(üan)		
ˊ	zán	cí	sú	zhuó	cháo	shéi
	ráo	jué(üe)	qián	xíng	ér	
ˇ	zǎo	cǐ	suǒ	zhě	chǎng	shuǐ
	ruǎn	jiě	qǐng	xǐ	ěr	
ˋ	zài	cuò	sì	zhòng	chà	shuài
	ròu	jiàn	quàn(üan)	xùn(ün)	èr	

(2) 朗读词语 Read the words.

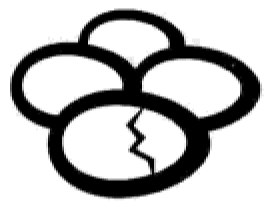
cí + diǎn → cídiǎn



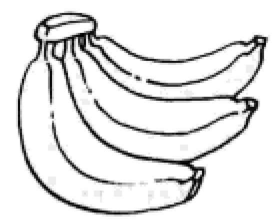
bào + zhǐ → bàozhǐ



jī + dàn → jīdàn



xiāng + jiāo → xiāngjiāo



zú + qiú → zúqiú



gāng + qín → gāngqín



语音注释 Notes on Chinese Phonetics

1. 关于 a、e、i 的发音 On the pronunciation of a, e and i

(1) a 的发音 The pronunciation of a

在汉语拼音中，a 表现为四种不同的读音：

There are four different pronunciations for a in the Chinese *pinyin* system:

a:
- [ᴀ]: a ia ua
- [a]: ai uai an uan
- [ɛ]: ian üan
- [ɑ]: ao iao ang iang uang

(2) e 的发音 The pronunciation of e

在汉语拼音中，e 表现为四种不同的读音：

There are four different pronunciations for e in the Chinese *pinyin* system:

e
- [ɤ]: e
- [ə]: en uen eng ueng er
- [e]: ei uei
- [ε]: ie üe

(3) i 的发音 The pronunciation of i

在汉语拼音中，i 也表现为四种不同的读音：

There are four different pronunciations for i in the Chinese *pinyin* system:

i
- [i]: i ia ie iao iou in ian ing iang iong
- [ɪ]: ai ei uai uei
- [ɿ]: zi ci si
- [ʅ]: zhi chi shi ri

2. 拼写说明 Instruction on *pinyin* writing

(1)

当 i、in、ing 自成音节时，要在这些韵母的前面加上 y：

When i is the only vowel and appears at the beginning of a syllable like i, in and ing, y must be added in front of i:

i → yi   in → yin   ing → ying

当 ia、ie、iao、iou、ian、iang、iong 等韵母自成音节时，韵母 i 要改写成 y：

When i is located at the beginning of a syllable which has more than one vowel like ia, ie, iao, iou, ian, iang and iong, the vowel i must be replaced with y:

ia → ya   ie → ye
iao → yao   ian → yan
iang → yang   iong → yong

(2)

当 u 自成音节时，要在前面加上 w：

When u alone forms a syllable, w must be added in front of u:

u → wu

当以 u 开头的韵母自成音节时，要把 u 改写成 w：

When u is located at the beginning of a syllable that carries more than one vowel, it must be replaced with w:

uo → wo	uai → wai	uei → wei
uan → wan	uen → wen	
uang → wang	ueng → weng	

(3)

当ü 及以 ü 开头的韵母自成音节时，要在这些韵母的前面加上 y，同时要去掉 ü 上的两点：

When ü is located at the beginning of a syllable, y must be added in front of ü and the two dots on ü must be removed:

ü → yu	üe → yue
üan → yuan	ün → yun

j、q、x 与 ü 及以 ü 开头的韵母相拼时，ü 上的两点省略：

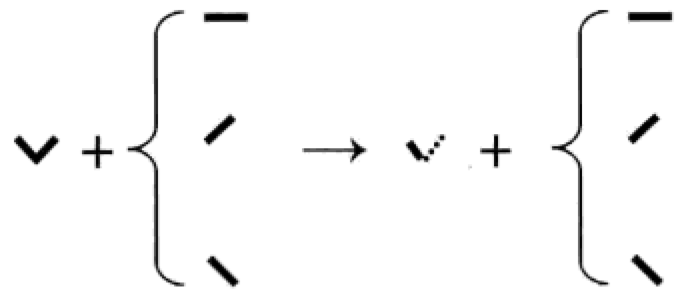
When ü follows j, q, or x, the two dots on ü must also be removed:

j, q, x + ü, üe, üan, ün →
- ju, jue, juan, jun
- qu, que, quan, qun
- xu, xue, xuan, xun

3. 第三声的变调(2) The sandhi in the third tone (2)

第三声字在第一、二、四声和大部分轻声字前边时，只读三声的前半部分。

When a third-tone syllable is followed by syllables of the first, second, or fourth tone, and the most syllables with a neutral tone, only the first half of the third tone is pronounced.



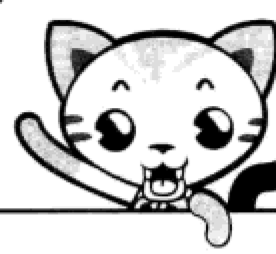
练习 Exercises

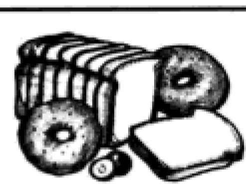
1. 看图朗读音节 Look at the pictures and read the syllables.

1 yī　2 èr　3 sān

4 sì　5 wǔ　6 liù

7 qī　8 bā　9 jiǔ　10 shí




miànbāo



kāfēi


píjiǔ


chá


shū


bǐ


liànxíběn

2. 朗读单音节 Read the following monosyllables.

sōng	xíng	zhǎng	rè
jiā	chuán	ěr	zài
shuàn	xiǎo	qún	sān
jiān	cái	xué	quān

3. 朗读双音节 Read the following disyllables.

xǐzǎo	fēijī	huǒchē	jiàoshì
xuésheng	qiānbǐ	qiúchǎng	róngyì
shēntǐ	píngguǒ	xiūxi	yóujú
yīnyuè	zuòyè	zǎoshang	zhīdào

4. → ✓ → 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意韵母

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the finals.

❶ ān	āng	❷ yuān	yūn	❸ jiā	jiē	❹ háng	huáng
❺ qīn	qīng	❻ xiǎo	xiǔ	❼ páng	péng	❽ qún	quán
❾ sān	sēn	❿ zhuài	zhuì	⓫ zū	zūn	⓬ chuǎn	chǔn
⓭ wāng	wēng	⓮ jiàn	jìn	⓯ ròu	ruò	⓰ shā	shān
⓱ qín	qíng	⓲ shè	shèn	⓳ chǎo	chǒu	⓴ chóng	cháng

5. → ✓ → 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意声调

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the tones.

❶ jiā	jiá	❷ cāi	cái	❸ zuó	zuǒ	❹ shuǐ	shuì
❺ suān	suàn	❻ xiǔ	xiù	❼ quán	quǎn	❽ zhǎo	zhào
❾ sǎn	sān	❿ yìng	yíng	⓫ jú	jù	⓬ shuài	shuāi
⓭ jiě	jiè	⓮ xūn	xùn	⓯ zhuā	zhuǎ	⓰ qú	qǔ

6. → (b、p……) 写出你听到的声母

Write down the initials you hear.

(1) _____í (2) _____iě (3) _____iáo (4) _____iā

(5) _____uó (6) _____ún (7) _____uǒ (8) _____òu

(9) _____uán (10) _____uì (11) _____ún (12) _____uǎi

(13) _____ǔ (14) _____uáng (15) _____iǔ (16) _____uān

7. → (a、o……) 写出你听到的韵母

Write down the finals you hear.

(1) j_____ (2) z_____ (3) sh_____ (4) c_____

(5) c_____ (6) q_____ (7) x_____ (8) r_____

(9) zh_____ (10) s_____ (11) x_____ (12) ch_____

(13) r_____ (14) j_____ (15) sh_____ (16) q_____

8. 对话练习 Complete the dialogues.

(1) A: Zǎoshang hǎo!

B: _________________.

(2) A: Nín shēntǐ zěnmeyàng?

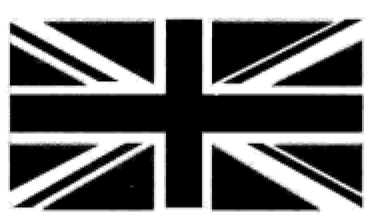
B: _________________.

(3) A: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ jiào Ōuwén, shì Fǎguó rén.

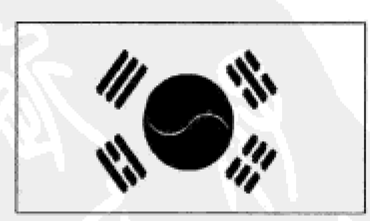
B: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ jiào_________, shì_________rén.



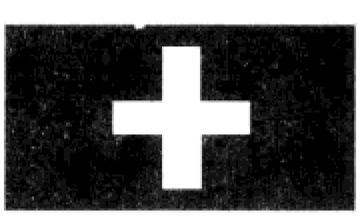
Zhōngguó



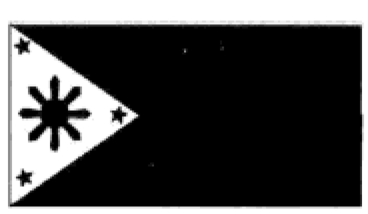
Yīngguó



Hánguó



Ruìshì



Fēilùbīn



Āijí

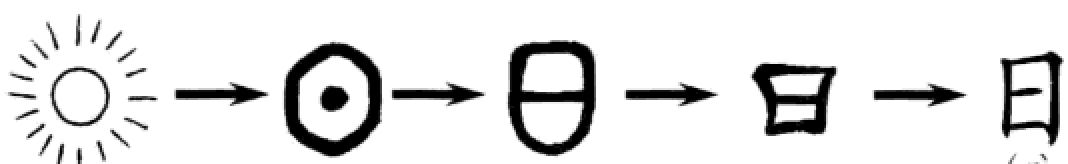
9. 课堂用语 Classroom language.

(1) Xiànzài shàng kè. Now class begins.

(2) Zài dú yí biàn. Read it again.

(3) Xià kè. Class is over.

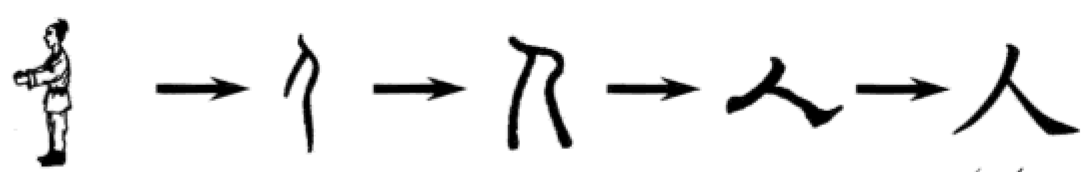
有趣的汉字 Interesting Chinese Characters



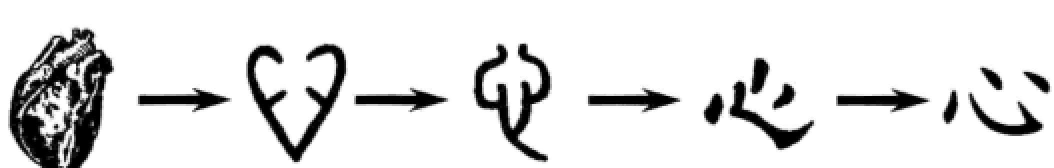
（rì sun）



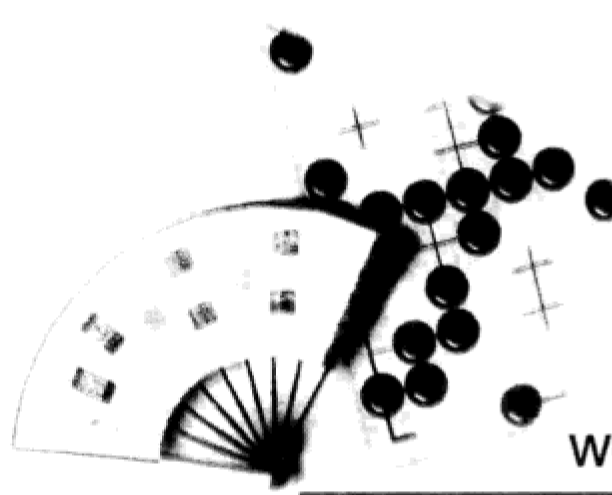
（shān mountain）



（rén human being）



（xīn heart）



wéiqí

（附：本课所学的声母、韵母拼合表）

Table of combinations of initials, finals and tones in this lesson.

声母＼韵母	ang	eng	ong	ia	ie	iao	iou(-iu)	ian	iang	ing	iong	uang	ueng	üe	uan	ün
ϕ	ang	eng	ong	ya	ye	yao	you	yan	yang	ying	yong	wang	weng	yue	yuan	yun
z	zang	zeng	zong													
c	cang	ceng	cong													
s	sang	seng	song													
zh	zhang	zheng	zhong									zhuang				
ch	chang	cheng	chong									chuang				
sh	shang	sheng										shuang				
r	rang	reng	rong													
j				jia	jie	jiao	jiu	jian	jiang	jing	jiong			jue	juan	jun
q				qia	qie	qiao	qiu	qian	qiang	qing	qiong			que	quan	qun
x				xia	xie	xiao	xiu	xian	xiang	xing	xiong			xue	xuan	xun

3 Nǐ hē shénme?
What would you like to drink?

跟我说 Follow Me

1

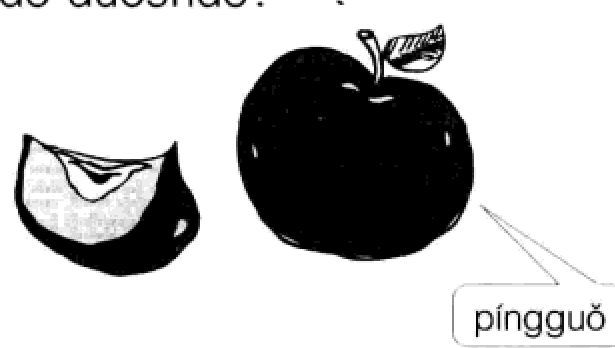
A: Nǐ hē shénme?
B: Wǒ hē lǜchá.
A: Gěi nǐ.
B: Xièxie.
A: Bú kèqi.

A: What would you like to drink?
B: I prefer green tea.
A: Here you are.
B: Thank you.
A: You're welcome.



2

A: Nín mǎi shénme shuǐguǒ?
B: Wǒ mǎi píngguǒ.
A: Nín yào duōshao?
B: Sì jīn.



A: What kind of fruit do you want?
B: I want apples.
A: How much do you want?
B: Two kilos.

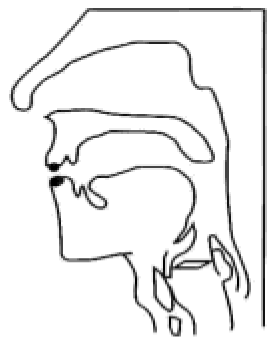
关键词 Key Words

hē	drink	shuǐguǒ	fruit
shénme	what	yào	want
wǒ	I, me	duōshao	how many; how much
gěi	give	jīn	1/2 kilo
mǎi	buy		

好好儿学拼音 Learn Chinese Phonetics Better

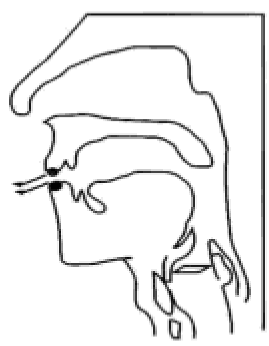
1. 声母：b、p、m、f；z、c、s　Initials：b，p，m，f；z，c，s

b



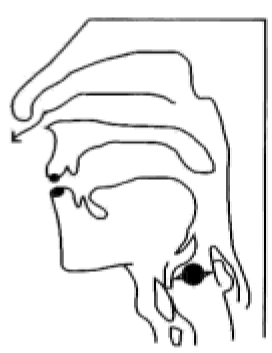
bā	bāi	bāo	bī	biē	bō	bū
bá	bái	báo	bí	bié	bó	bú
bǎ	bǎi	bǎo	bǐ	biě	bǒ	bǔ
bà	bài	bào	bì	biè	bò	bù

p



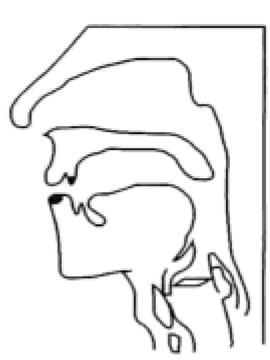
pāo	piāo	piān	pīn	pēi	pō	pū
páo	piáo	pián	pín	péi	pó	pú
pǎo	piǎo	piǎn	pǐn	pěi	pǒ	pǔ
pào	piào	piàn	pìn	pèi	pò	pù

m



mā	māo	mī	miāo	mēng	mō
má	máo	mí	miáo	méng	mó
mǎ	mǎo	mǐ	miǎo	měng	mǒ
mà	mào	mì	miào	mèng	mò

f



fā	fān	fāng	fēi	fēn	fū
fá	fán	fáng	féi	fén	fú
fǎ	fǎn	fǎng	fěi	fěn	fǔ
fà	fàn	fàng	fèi	fèn	fù

朗读 Read aloud

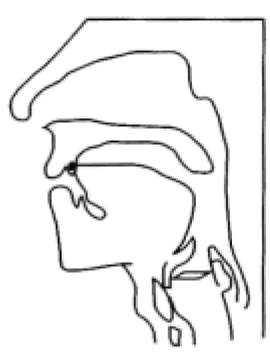
b ⟷ p

b	p
bā	pā
bái	pái
bǎo	pǎo
bèi	pèi
bàng	pàng



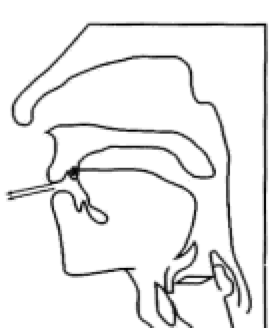
* *

z



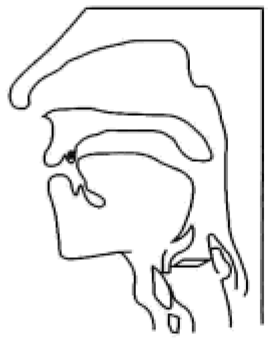
zī	zā	zān	zāi	zāo	zū	zuō
—	zá	zán	—	záo	zú	zuó
zǐ	zǎ	zǎn	zǎi	zǎo	zǔ	zuǒ
zì	—	zàn	zài	zào	—	zuò

c



cī	cāi	cān	cēng	cuī	cūn	cuō
cí	cái	cán	céng	—	cún	cuó
cǐ	cǎi	cǎn	—	cuǐ	cǔn	cuǒ
cì	cài	càn	cèng	cuì	cùn	cuò

S



sī	sā	sāo	sān	sū	suī	sōng
—	—	—	—	sú	suí	sóng
sǐ	sǎ	sǎo	sǎn	—	suǐ	sǒng
sì	sà	sào	sàn	sù	suì	sòng

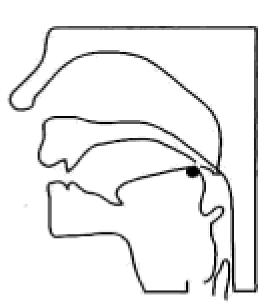
朗读 Read aloud

z ⟷ c

zǐ	cǐ
zán	cán
zǎo	cǎo
zū`	cū
zuì	cuì
zuò	cuò

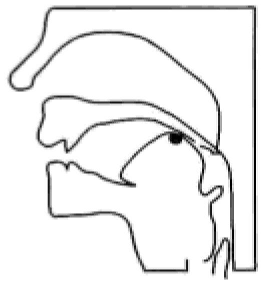
2. 单韵母：e、u、ü　Monofinals：e, u and ü

e



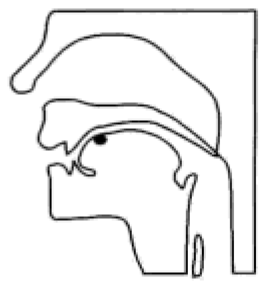
ē	é	ě	è
—	zé	—	zè
—	—	—	cè
—	—	—	sè

u



wū	wú	wǔ	wù
pū	pú	pǔ	pù
fū	fú	fǔ	fù
cū	cú	—	cù

ü



yū	yú	yǔ	yù

朗读 Read aloud

fúwù	bú è	yǔsù	pùbù
fùzé	bǔ yú	yùcè	pǔsù

3. 第一声 The first tone

ˉ + ˉ

cānjiā	jīntiān	shāfā
xiāngjiāo	sījī	fēnzhōng
yīnggāi	xīcān	guānxīn
chūntiān	tōngzhī	chūfā

ˉ + ˊ

dāngrán	kēxué	fēicháng
gāngcái	huānyíng	shēngcí
zhōngwén	sīrén	jiātíng
qīngnián	jiānglái	yāoqiú

ˉ + ˇ

fāngfǎ	shēntǐ	tīngxiě
Yīngyǔ	bānzhǎng	dōngběi
hēibǎn	fēngjǐng	bīnguǎn
zhōngwǔ	chūbǎn	kāishǐ

ˉ + ˋ

bāngzhù	chēzhàn	fāngbiàn
gāoxìng	jīdàn	tiānqì
wēndù	xiāngxìn	yīnwèi
tōngguò	gānjìng	fēngfù

语音注释 Notes on Chinese Phonetics

1. 声母 b、p、m、f 的发音

The articulation of the initials b, p, m and f

在汉语普通话的语音系统中，b、p、m、f 这组声母的发音位置是最靠前的，是通过上、下唇的配合或上齿和下唇的配合而发出来的音。

The articulations of b, p, m and f are made by either the coordination of the upper and lower lips or that of the upper teeth and lower lip. These are the foremost location in the phonology of Mandarin Chinese.

从发音方法上来区别：

The differences in the manners of articulation are as follows:

(1) b、p 的不同是：b 是一个不送气音，而 p 是一个送气音。发 p 时，呼出的气流很强。

The difference between b and p: p is an aspirated sound, pronounced with a strong release of breath while b is an unaspirated one.

(2) m 是一个鼻音，发音时，声带要振动。

m is a nasal sound. The vocal cords should vibrate while pronouncing m.

(3) f 是通过上齿和下唇的配合而发出来的音。需要注意的是，开始发音时，上门齿要轻触下唇的内侧，而不是外侧。

f is articulated by the upper teeth contacting lightly with the inner side (not the outer side) of the lower lip.

2. 声母 z、c、s 的发音

The articulation of the initials z, c and s

z、c、s 的发音比 b、p、m、f 这组声母的发音位置略靠后一些，是通过舌尖前端与上门齿背的配合而发出来的音。

z, c and s are articulated at a place slightly behind that for b, p, m and f. They require the coordination between the tongue tip and the inner side of the upper incisors.

从发音方法上来区别：

The differences in manners of their articulation are as follows:

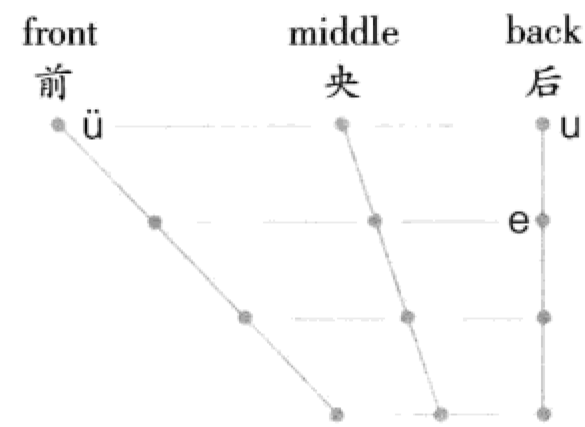
(1) z、c 的不同是：z 是一个不送气音，而 c 是一个送气音。发 c 时，呼出的气流很强。

The difference between z and c: z is unaspirated while c is aspirated. A strong release of breath is made when c is articulated.

(2) 发 z、c 时，舌尖前端先要与上门齿背接触，然后再打开一条缝隙，让气流通过；而发 s 时，舌尖前端不要与上门齿背接触，要始终留有一条缝隙。

When z and c are articulated, the tongue tip initially makes contact with the inner side of the upper incisors before a narrow passage is opened to let the airstream go out. However, when s is articulated, the tongue tip should not touch the inner side of the upper incisors. There always exists a narrow passage between them.

3. 单韵母 e、u、ü 的发音
The articulation of monofinals e、u and ü



(e、u、ü 的舌位图　The linguagram for e, u and ü)

e 是一个后半高不圆唇元音。如果发这个音有困难，可以先发韵母 o，声音拖长，逐渐把双唇向两边展开，就可以发出 e 来了。

e is a back, mid-high and unrounded vowel. If it is hard to pronounce this sound, you can start by pronouncing o first and transform into e by extending the duration of o while gradually spreading the angles of lips.

u 是一个后高圆唇元音。发这个音时，要注意舌位靠后，圆起唇来，并且嘴唇尽量向前突出。

u is a back and high round vowel. While pronouncing u, the tongue is held backward with the lips being rounded and moved forward as much as possible.

ü 是一个前高圆唇元音。如果发这个音有困难，可以先发 i，声音拖长，舌位不动，圆起唇来，这样就可以发出 ü 来了。

ü is a front and high round vowel. If it is difficult to pronounce this sound, you can pronounce i first, and gradually transform into ü by extending the duration of i, then round up the lips while keeping the tongue position unchanged.

4. 第一声的发音　The articulation of the first tone

第一声发音的主要特点是高而且平。发音时，声带始终很紧张，而且音高

保持在很高的水平上，并要持续一段时间。比如：sījī、sīrén、sīxiǎng、sīmì……

The main vocal characteristics of the first tone is high and flat. When it is articulated, the vocal cords are tightened up and the pitch is kept at a relatively higher level for a while, e.g. sījī, sīrén, sīxiǎng, sīmì...

5. 声调标注规则 The rules about marking the tones

声调必须标注在元音字母上面；当一个韵母含有两个或两个以上元音字母时，声调标注在开口度大的元音字母上。开口度从大到小的顺序为 a、o、e、i、u、ü。例如：

The tone marks should be put above the vowels. When a final consists of two or more vowels, the tone mark should be labeled above the vowels with wider openness, in the order of a, o, e, i, u and ü, for example:

bān	fàng	píng	děng
xià	yǒu	xiè	lüè
biāo	huái	xiǎng	xiōng

不符合上述规则的只有 iu。例如：

However, iu is an exception, for example:

liū xiù qiú jiǔ

这是因为，iu 是 iou 的省略形式，iou 的结构是 i+ou，iou 的声调应该标注在开口度最大的元音字母 o 上，但是因为 o 省略，所以声调标注在代表 ou 的字母 u 上。其实，这和上面的规则也并不矛盾。

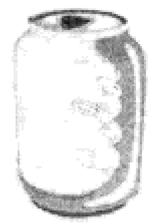
This is because that iu is the abbreviation of iou which is made up by i + ou. The tone mark of iou should be labeled above the vowel o with the widest openness. Since o is omitted, the tone indicator is put above u which represents ou. Therefore actually this does not contradict the rule above.

练习 Exercises

1. 看图朗读音节 Look at the pictures and read the syllables.



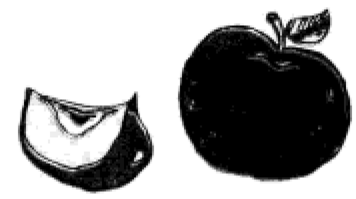
niúnǎi



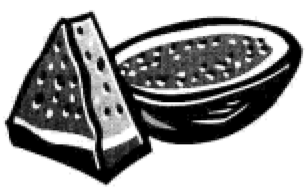
kělè



guǒzhī



píngguǒ



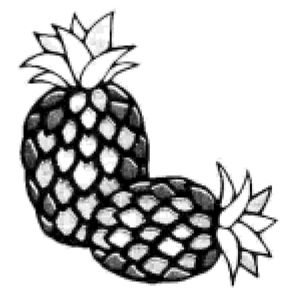
xīguā



cǎoméi



pútao



bōluó

2. 朗读单音节 Read the following monosyllables.

biān	báo	bǔ	bèi
pū	páng	pǐn	pài
mō	míng	mǐ	miàn
fēng	fán	fěn	fù
zōng	zú	zǒu	zài
cuī	cún	cǎi	cè
sī	sú	suǒ	sòng

3. 朗读双音节，注意声母

Read the following disyllables. Pay attention to the initials.

bǔpǐn	pángbiān	biānpào	pǎobù
miànbāo	mǐfàn	máfan	míngbai



fāngbiàn	fěnbǐ	fēngfù	fùzá
zìcóng	zǒusī	zìzūn	zōngsè
cèsuǒ	cǎisè	cuòzì	cúnzài

4. 朗读双音节，注意声调

Read the following disyllables. Pay attention to the tones.

dōngtiān	fāshāo	fēijī	zhōngcān
gōngyuán	zhōngxué	jīngcháng	xīnwén
shāngchǎng	jīngcǎi	gāngbǐ	biāozhǔn
jīngjì	gōngzuò	yīnyuè	kōngqì

5. → ✓ → 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意声母

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the initials.

❶ bí pí	❷ bǔ pǔ	❸ bào pào	❹ bó pó
❺ bīn pīn	❻ mǒ bǒ	❼ mán fán	❽ mú pú
❾ fēi bēi	❿ fàn pàn	⓫ zū cū	⓬ zuàn cuàn
⓭ zāng cāng	⓮ zàn sàn	⓯ zuǒ suǒ	

6. → ✓ → 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意声调

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the tones.

❶ yù yū	❷ cāi cài	❸ mén mēn	❹ suī suí
❺ fān fàn	❻ zā zǎ	❼ cǎn cān	❽ bāo bào
❾ sǎn sān	❿ pīn pín	⓫ fū fù	⓬ zài zāi
⓭ féng fēng	⓮ cūn cùn	⓯ mā má	⓰ zū zǔ

7. → (b、p……) → 写出你听到的声母并朗读音节

Write down the initials you hear and read the syllables.

(1) ____í____áo　　(2) ____uí____iàn　　(3) ____ǎo____àn

(4) ____uò____èng (5) ____án____i (6) ____àn____ù

(7) ____àn____ǎ (8) ____ó____ǎng (9) ____ī____íng

(10) ____ēn____ié (11) ____ì____ài (12) ____uò____ǎ

(13) ____ú____uò (14) ____āng____iàn (15) ____áo____ìng

8. → (a、o…… / ˉ ˊ ˇ ˋ) → 写出你听到的韵母和声调并朗读音节

Write down the finals with tones you hear and read the syllables.

(1) b____p____ (2) z____f____ (3) p____b____

(4) m____b____ (5) c____c____ (6) f____z____

(7) b____m____ (8) m____m____ (9) p____f____

(10) p____m____ (11) s____s____ (12) m____p____

9. 对话练习 Complete the dialogues.

(1) A: Nǐ hē shénme?

B: __________________.



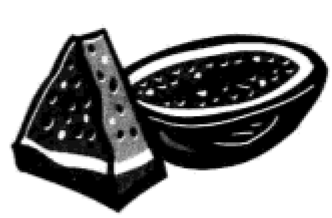







(2) A: Nín mǎi shénme shuǐguǒ?

B: __________________.


10. 课堂用语 Classroom language.

(1) Xiànzài tīngxiě. — Now the dictation.

(2) Qǐng dǎ kāi shū, dì____yè. — Please open your books and turn to page____.

(3) Jīntiān de zuòyè shì…… — The assignment for today...

学汉字 Learn to Write Chinese Characters

1. 汉字基本笔画 Basic strokes of Chinese characters

笔画 Stroke	名称 Name	书写方法 Way to write	例子 Example	说明 Explanation
一	héng	→	木 wood	The horizontal stroke is written from left to right, as the first stroke of "木".
丨	shù	↓	木 wood	The vertical stroke is written from top downward to bottom, as the second stroke of "木".
丿	piě	↙	木 wood	The downward-left stroke is written from top to bottom-left, as the third stroke of "木".
㇏	nà	↘	木 wood	The downward-right stroke is written from top to bottom-right, as the fourth stroke of "木".
丶	diǎn	↘	门 gate	The dot is written from top to bottom-right, as the first stroke of "门".
㇀	tí	↗	我 I	The upward stroke is written from bottom-left to top-right, as the fourth stroke of "我".

2. 学习基本汉字 Learn basic Chinese characters

❶ 一 yī one 1 stroke

一

❷ 二 èr two 2 strokes

Stroke order: 一 二

二

❸ 三 sān three 3 strokes

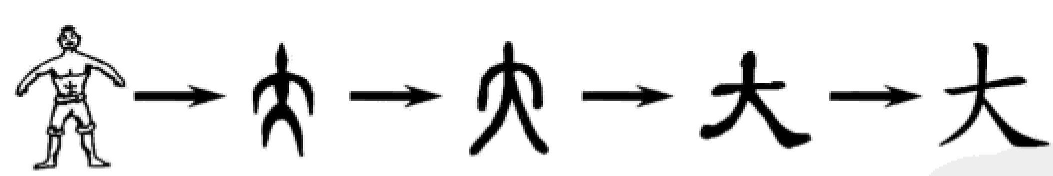
Stroke order: 一 二 三

三

❹ 人 rén human being 2 strokes

Stroke order: 丿 人

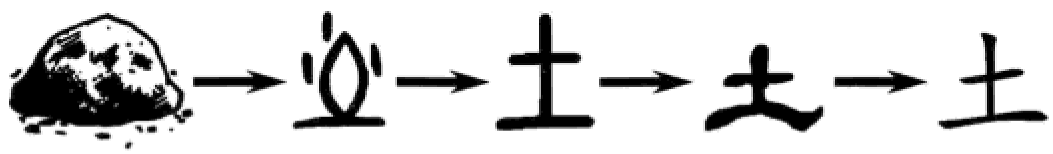
人

❺ 

大 dà big 3 strokes

Stroke order: 一 ナ 大

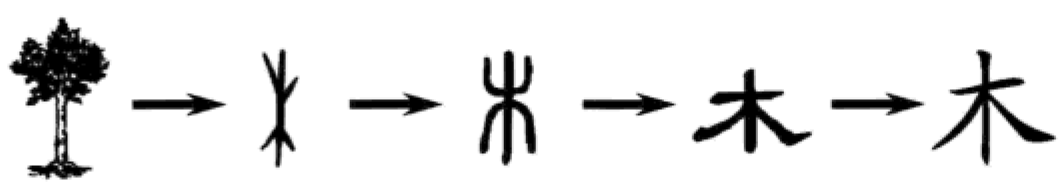
大

❻ 

土 tǔ earth 3 strokes

Stroke order: 一 十 土

土							

❼ 

木 mù wood 4 strokes

Stroke order: 一 十 才 木

木							



bǐ mò zhǐ yàn

4 Wǒ yào huàn rénmínbì.

I'd like to change some money into RMB.

跟我说 Follow Me

1

A: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ yǒu měiyuán, yào huàn rénmínbì.

B: Huàn duōshao?

A: Èrbǎi měiyuán.

B: Gěi nín qián.

A: Xièxie. Zàijiàn.



A: Hello! I have U.S. dollars. I'd like to change some money into RMB.

B: How much do you want to change?

A: I want to change 200 U.S. dollars.

B: Here you are.

A: Thank you. Bye.

2

A: Nǐmen hǎo!

B: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒmen qù Yíhé Yuán.

A: Nǐmen shì liúxuéshēng ma?

B: Duì.



A: Hello!

B: Hi! We're going to the Summer Palace.

A: Are you foreign students?

B: Yes.

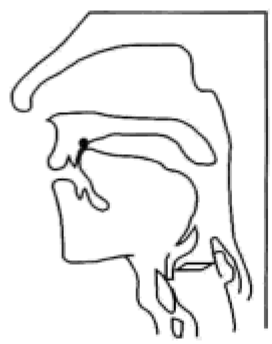
关键词 Key Words

yǒu	have	zàijiàn	good-bye
měiyuán	U.S. dollars	wǒmen	we; us
huàn	change	qù	go
rénmínbì	RMB	liúxuéshēng	foreign student
qián	money	duì	right; yes

好好儿学拼音 Learn Chinese Phonetics Better

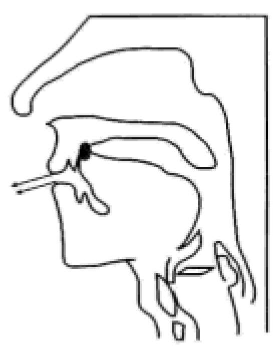
1. 声母：d、t、n、l；zh、ch、sh、r　Initials：d, t, n, l；zh, ch, sh and r

d



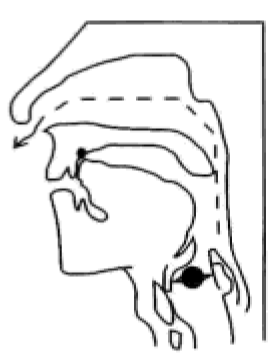
dā	dāo	dōu	dī	diē	dū	duō
dá	dáo	—	dí	dié	dú	duó
dǎ	dǎo	dǒu	dǐ	—	dǔ	duǒ
dà	dào	dòu	dì	—	dù	duò

t



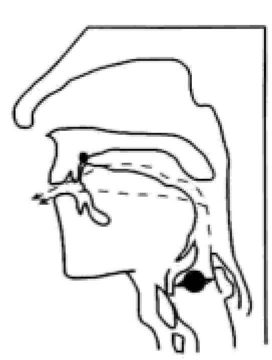
tāng	tiāo	tiān	tīng	tōng	tuī
táng	tiáo	tián	tíng	tóng	tuí
tǎng	tiǎo	tiǎn	tǐng	tǒng	tuǐ
tàng	tiào	tiàn	tìng	tòng	tuì

n



—	nāo	nī	—	niū	—	—
ná	náo	ní	níng	niú	nú	nuó
nǎ	nǎo	nǐ	nǐng	niǔ	nǔ	—
nà	nào	nì	nìng	niù	nù	nuò

l



lāo	—	lēi	līn	liū	lū	—
láo	lán	léi	lín	liú	lú	lǘ
lǎo	lǎn	lěi	lǐn	liǔ	lǔ	lǚ
lào	làn	lèi	lìn	liù	lù	lǜ

朗读 Read aloud

d ⟷ t

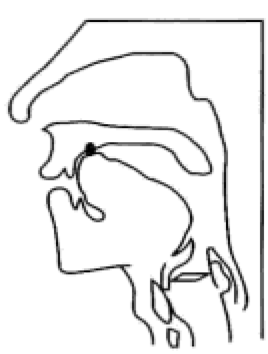
d	t
dā	tā
duō	tuō
dōu	tōu
diān	tiān
dāng	tāng

n ⟷ l

n	l
nú	lú
nǔ	lǔ
nǐ	lǐ
nán	lán
niú	liú

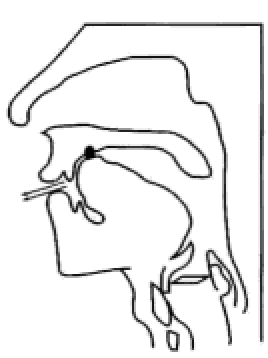
* *

zh



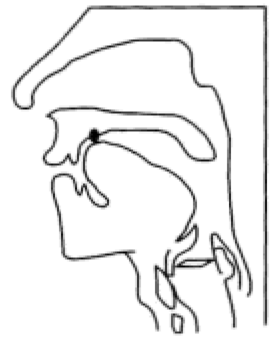
zhī	zhē	zhā	zhāi	zhū	zhōu
zhí	zhé	zhá	zhái	zhú	zhóu
zhǐ	zhě	zhǎ	zhǎi	zhǔ	zhǒu
zhì	zhè	zhà	zhài	zhù	zhòu

ch



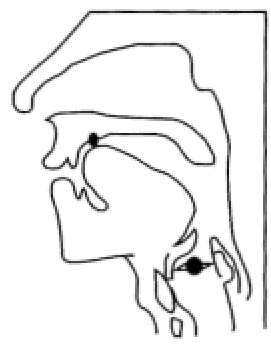
chī	chān	chē	chēng	chū	chuān
chí	chán	—	chéng	chú	chuán
chǐ	chǎn	chě	chěng	chǔ	chuǎn
chì	chàn	chè	chèng	chù	chuàn

sh



shī	shē	shāo	shū	shēn	shāng
shí	shé	sháo	shú	shén	—
shǐ	shě	shǎo	shǔ	shěn	shǎng
shì	shè	shào	shù	shèn	shàng

r



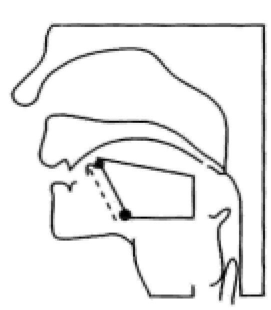
—	—	—	rāng	—	—	—	—
—	—	ráo	ráng	rú	rén	róu	ruí
—	rě	rǎo	rǎng	rǔ	rěn	—	ruǐ
rì	rè	rào	ràng	rù	rèn	ròu	ruì

朗读 Read aloud

zhīchí	rènzhēn	shēngrì
zhǔnshí	rìcháng	shōurù
chǎnshēng	rèshuǐ	chāoshì

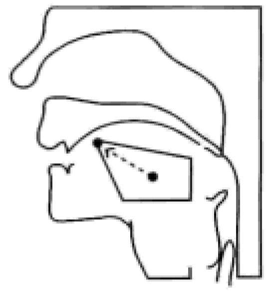
2. 复韵母：ai、ei、ao、ou　Di-finals：ai, ei, ao and ou

ai



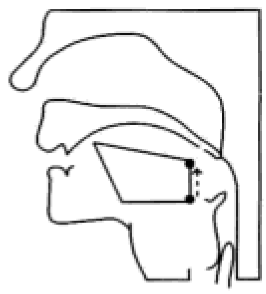
báicài	mǎimai
zāihài	cǎizhāi

ei



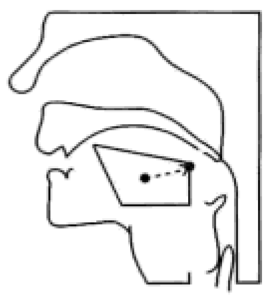
Běiměi	mèimei
pèibèi	fēi děi

ao



bàodào	chǎonào
hǎohāor	shāokǎo

ou



Ōuzhōu	hòutou
kòutóu	shǒuhòu

朗读 Read aloud

ai ⟷ ei

ài měi

Táiběi

shàihēi

zāipéi

hēibái

měichāi

méi mǎi

ao ⟷ ou

Àozhōu

gāoshòu

hǎoshǒu

zāoshòu

hòudao

tóunǎo

gòuzào

3. 第二声 The second tone

ˊ + ˉ

fángjiān	guójiā	líkāi
míngtiān	tóngwū	máoyī
jié hūn	shíjiān	línjū
zuótiān	tígāo	máojīn

ˊ + ˊ

huídá	jíhé	míngnián
lánqiú	niánjí	tóngxué
chúfáng	cóngqián	liúxué
yóujú	yuánlái	értóng

ˊ + ˇ

cídiǎn	érqiě	niúnǎi
méiyǒu	ménkǒu	píngguǒ
qiúchǎng	yóuyǒng	rénkǒu
cóngcǐ	chuántǒng	límǐ

ˊ + ˋ

búcuò	chídào	héshì
láojià	yóupiào	fúwù
niánjì	pídài	ránhòu
jiérì	chéngjì	bófù

语音注释 Notes on Chinese Phonetics

1. 声母 d、t、n、l 的发音

The articulation of initials d, t, n and l

在汉语普通话的语音系统中，d、t、n、l 这组声母的发音位置比 z、c、s 这

组声母的发音位置略靠后一些，是通过舌尖中与上齿龈的配合而发出来的音。

In the phonology of Mandarin Chinese, the place for the articulation of d, t, n and l is slightly behind (posterior to) that of z, c and s. They are articulated by the coordination of the tongue tip and the upper gums.

从发音方法上来区别：

The differences in the manners of articulation are as follows:

（1）d、t 的不同是：d 是一个不送气音，而 t 是一个送气音。发 t 时，呼出的气流很强。

The difference between d and t: d is unaspirated while t is aspirated. A strong release of breath is made when t is articulated.

（2）n 是一个鼻音，发音时，声带要振动。

n is a nasal sound. The vocal cords should vibrate while pronouncing n.

（3）发 l 音时，气流要从舌前部的两边出来，并且声带要振动。

When l is articulated, the airstream should be sent out from the two sides of the tongue and the vocal cords should vibrate.

2. 声母 zh、ch、sh、r 的发音

The articulation of the initials zh, ch, sh and r

zh、ch、sh、r 的发音比 d、t、n、l 这组声母的发音位置略靠后一些，是通过翘起的舌尖与硬腭前部的配合而发出来的音。

zh, ch, sh and r are articulated at a place slightly behind that for d, t, n and l. They are articulated by the coordination of the raised tongue tip and the front part of hard palate.

从发音方法上来区别：

The differences in the manners of articulation are as follows:

（1）zh、ch 的不同是：zh 是一个不送气音，而 ch 是一个送气音。发 ch 时，呼出的气流很强。

The difference between zh and ch: zh is unaspirated, while ch aspirated. A strong release of breath is made when ch is articulated.

（2）发 zh、ch 时，舌尖要先与硬腭接触，然后再打开一条缝隙，让气流通过；而发 sh 时，舌尖不要与硬腭接触，要始终留有一条缝隙。

When zh and ch are articulated, the tongue tip initially touches the hard palate. Then a narrow passage is opened to let the airstream go through. However, when sh is articulated, the tongue tip should not touch the hard palate, and hence there always exists a narrow passage between them.

（3）发 r 的方法与发 sh 的方法的不同是：发 r 时，声带要振动。

The difference between r and sh is that the vocal cords should vibrate while pronouncing r.

3. 韵母 ai、ei、ao、ou 的发音
The articulation of finals ai, ei, ao and ou

在发 ai、ei、ao、ou 这四个音时，听起来第一个元音都会比第二个元音响亮，而且发音时间长一些，为主要元音；第二个音听起来又轻又短。

When ai, ei, ao and ou are articulated, the sound of the first vowel which is the main vowel is louder and longer than that of the second. The sound of the second vowel sounds light and short.

另外，ai 比 ei 的开口度要大一些；ao 比 ou 的开口度要大一些。

In addition, the mouth opens wider while pronouncing ai than ei. Similarly, the mouth also opens wider while pronouncing ao than ou.

注意：在发这些音时，舌位是变化的，但是是一个滑动的过程，而不是跳动的过程。

Note that when these finals are articulated, the tongue position keeps changing in a sliding rather than a jerking manner.

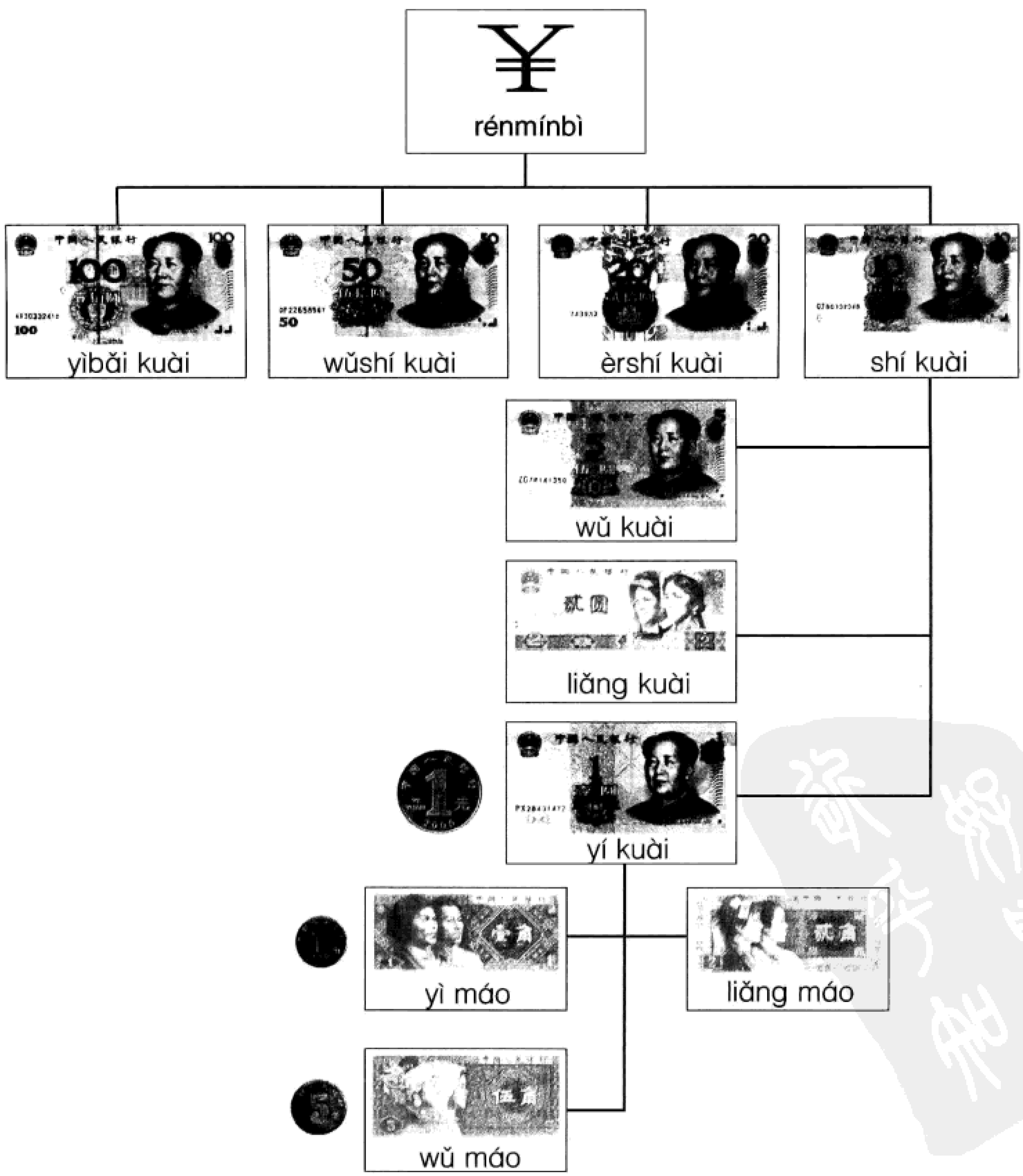
4. 第二声的发音 The articulation of the second tone

第二声是一个上升调，声音由不高不低升到最高，声带也由不松不紧的状态到逐渐拉紧。比如：pá、qí、féi……

The second tone is a rising tone. It rises from the middle to the highest level while the vocal cords are gradually tightened up, e.g. pá, qí, féi...

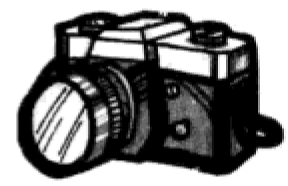
练习 Exercises

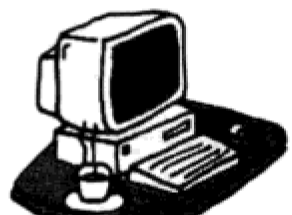
1. 👁 + 👄 看图朗读音节 Look at the pictures and read the syllables.

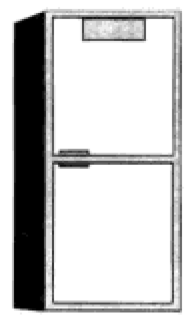


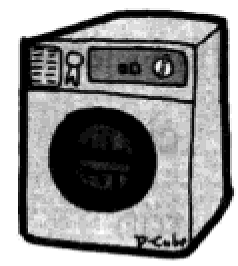

diànhuà


shǒujī


zhàoxiàngjī


diànnǎo


bīngxiāng


xǐyījī

2. 朗读双音节，注意 ai、ei、ao、ou 的发音

Read the following disyllables. Pay attention to the pronunciation of ai, ei, ao and ou.

hǎochī	kǎoshì	xǐzǎo	shūbāo
shǒutào	shǒudū	jiàoshòu	kǎoròu
wàiguó	zàijiàn	yīnggāi	xiànzài
běifāng	hēibǎn	kāfēi	yǐwéi

3. 朗读双音节，注意声调

Read the following disyllables. Pay attention to the tones.

tígāo	pángbiān	liánhuān	chóngxīn
wánchéng	réngrán	chéngshí	língqián
dúzhě	mínzhǔ	fángzhǐ	juékǒu
qíngkuàng	cáiliào	juédìng	yuánliàng

4. → ✓ → 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意声母

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the initials.

❶ dǎo tǎo ❷ zhāi chāi ❸ dòu tòu ❹ zhóu chóu

❺ zhào shào	❻ ráo sháo	❼ mǎi nǎi	❽ shāo zhāo
❾ lái zhái	❿ nài lài	⓫ ròu lòu	⓬ nèi lèi
⓭ ráo láo	⓮ rǎn lǎn	⓯ nǎo lǎo	

5. 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意声调

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the tones.

❶ chōu chóu	❷ láo lào	❸ lèi lěi	❹ zhái zhài
❺ rán rǎn	❻ záo zǎo	❼ chǎo cháo	❽ ráo rào
❾ tóu tōu	❿ chái chāi	⓫ nóng nòng	⓬ ròu róu
⓭ ráng rǎng	⓮ chóu chòu	⓯ shǒu shóu	⓰ lǒu lóu

6. 写出你听到的音节并朗读

Write down the syllables you hear and read them.

(1) ________yuán	(2) ________xiàng	(3) ________dū
(4) ________xìng	(5) ________qiú	(6) ________sè
(7) duō________	(8) xiǎo________	(9) niú________
(10) fǔ________	(11) gāng________	(12) niú________

7. 连线并朗读

Draw a line to connect the character and its corresponding *pinyin*, and read them.

一	dà
二	sān
三	tǔ
人	èr
大	rén
土	mù
木	yī

8. 对话练习 Complete the dialogues.

(1) A: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ ________________.

B: Huàn duōshao?

A: ____________________.

200 £ (yīngbàng)

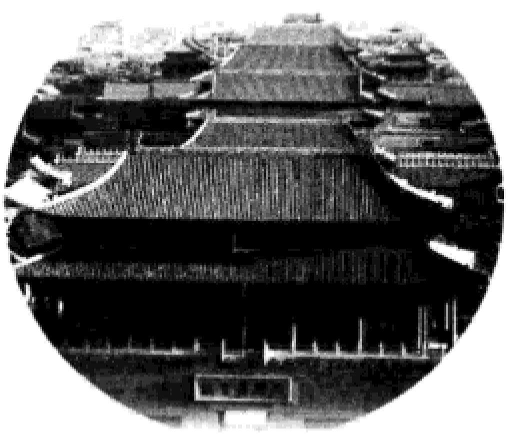
500 € (ōuyuán)

B: Gěi nín qián.

A: ____________________.

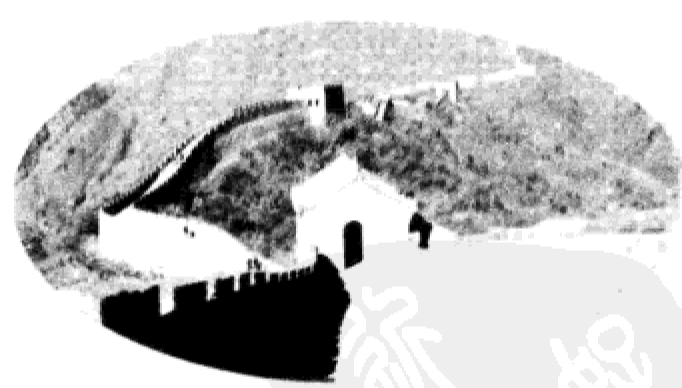
(2) A: Nǐmen hǎo!

B: ________________! Wǒmen qù Yíhé Yuán.



(Gùgōng Palace Museum)

(Chángchéng Great Wall)





(Tiān Tán Temple of Heaven)

9. 课堂用语 Classroom language.

(1) Yǒu wèntí ma? Any questions?

(2) Qǐng dà shēng dú. Please read it aloud.

(3) Zài dú yí biàn. Please read it again.

学汉字 Learn to Write Chinese Characters

1. 汉字复合笔画(1) Combined strokes of Chinese characters (1)

笔画 Stroke	名称 Name	例子 Example	说明 Explanation
㇖	hénggōu	你 you	The horizontal stroke with a hook, is written like the fourth stroke in "你".
㇚	shùgōu	丁 the fourth of the Ten Heavenly Stems	The vertical stroke with a hook, is written like the second stroke in "丁".
㇕	héngzhé	日 sun	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn, is written like the second stroke in "日".
㇗	shùzhé	山 mountain	The vertical stroke with a horizontal turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in "山".
㇆	héngzhégōu	门 gate	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn and a hook, is written like the third stroke in "门".
㇈	héngzhé-wāngōu	九 nine	The horizontal stroke with a vertical turn, and a horizontal turn to right and an upward hook, is written like the second stroke in "九".

2. 学习基本汉字 Learn basic Chinese characters

❶ 门 mén gate 3 strokes

Stroke order: 丶 门 门

门

❷ 日 rì sun 4 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 冂 日 日

日

❸ 山 shān mountain 3 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 山 山

山

❹ 九 jiǔ nine 2 strokes

Stroke order: 丿 九

九

❺ 口 kǒu mouth 3 strokes

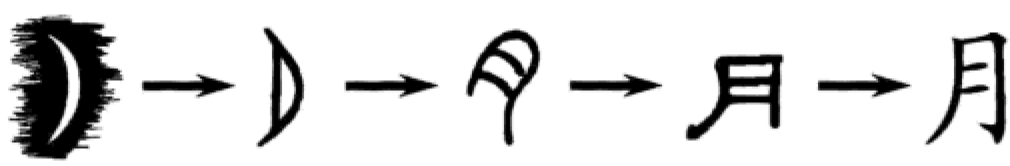
Stroke order: 丨 冂 口

口

❻ 刀 dāo knife 2 strokes

Stroke order: ㇆ 刀

刀							

❼ 

月 yuè moon 4 strokes

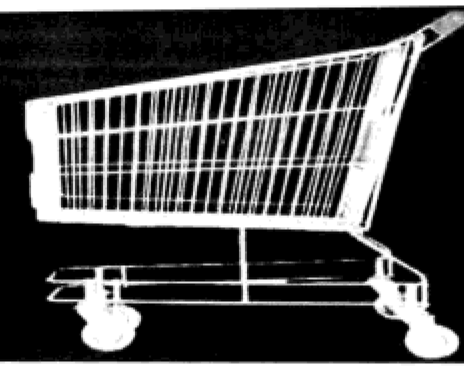
Stroke order: 丿 月 月 月

月							



jīngjù liǎnpǔ

5 Nǐ qù nǎr?
Where are you going?



跟我说 Follow Me

1

A：Nǐ qù nǎr?

B：Qù chāoshì.

A：Nǐ yào mǎi shénme?

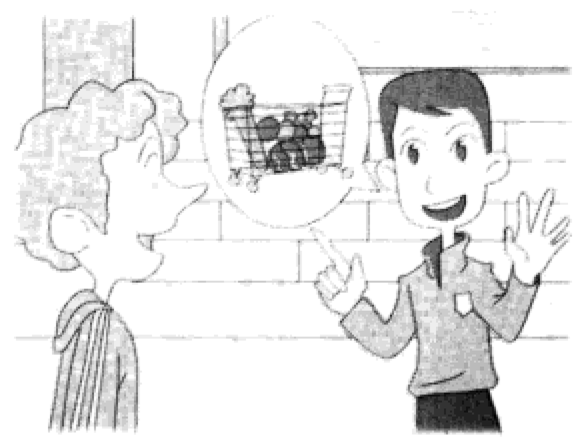
B：Mǎi yìxiē shūcài.

A: Where are you going?

B: I'm going to the supermarket.

A: What are you going to buy?

B: I'm going to buy some vegetables.





2

A：Nín hǎo! Nín chī shénme?

B：Wǒ chī bāozi.

A：Nín yào duōshao?

B：Yì jīn.

A: Hello! What would you like to eat?

B: I'd like to have steamed stuffed bun.

A: How many do you want to buy?

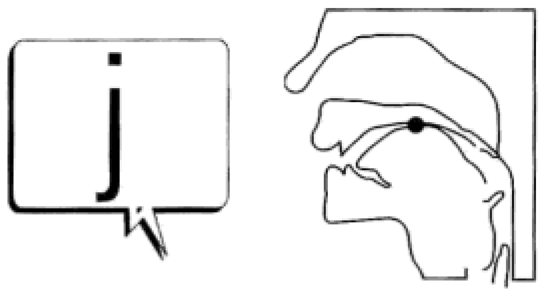
B: Half a kilo.

关键词 Key Words

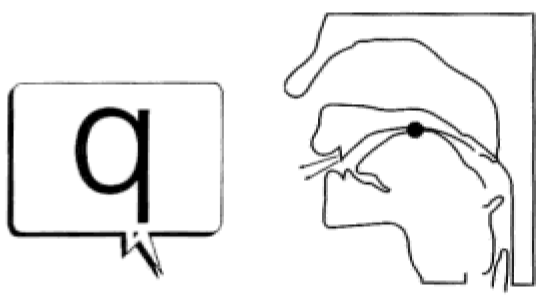
nǎr where	shūcài vegetable
chāoshì supermarket	chī eat
yìxiē some	

好好儿学拼音 Learn Chinese Phonetics Better

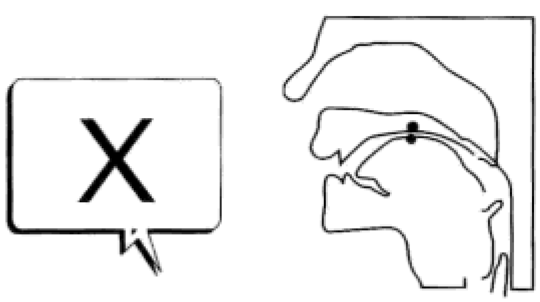
1. 声母：j、q、x；g、k、h　Initials：j，q，x；g，k，h



jī	jiāo	jiē	jiū	jū	jīng
jí	jiáo	jié	—	jú	—
jǐ	jiǎo	jiě	jiǔ	jǔ	jǐng
jì	jiào	jiè	jiù	jù	jìng



qī	qiāo	qiān	qīn	qīng	qiāng
qí	qiáo	qián	qín	qíng	qiáng
qǐ	qiǎo	qiǎn	qǐn	qǐng	qiǎng
qì	qiào	qiàn	qìn	qìng	qiàng

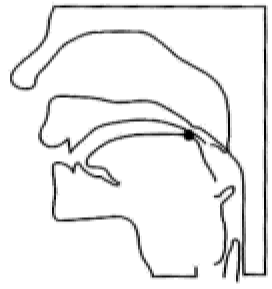


xī	xiāo	xīng	xū	xuē	xiāng
xí	xiáo	xíng	xú	xué	xiáng
xǐ	xiǎo	xǐng	xǔ	xuě	xiǎng
xì	xiào	xìng	xù	xuè	xiàng

朗读　Read aloud

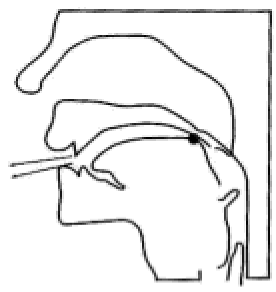
jīqì	jiāoqū	jiāxiāng	jìnxiū
qījiān	qǐng jià	qíngxù	qǔxiāo
xìngqù	xīnqíng	xuǎnjǔ	xiǎojiě

g



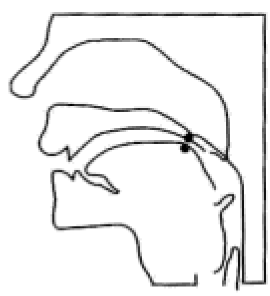
gē	gāi	gū	gōu	guō	gōng
gé	—	—	—	guó	—
gě	gǎi	gǔ	gǒu	guǒ	gǒng
gè	gài	gù	gòu	guò	gòng

k



kē	kān	kū	kuī	kuāng	kōng
ké	—	—	kuí	kuáng	—
kě	kǎn	kǔ	kuǐ	kuǎng	kǒng
kè	kàn	kù	kuì	kuàng	kòng

h



hē	hāo	hū	hōng	huō	hūn
hé	háo	hú	hóng	huó	hún
—	hǎo	hǔ	hǒng	huǒ	hǔn
hè	hào	hù	hòng	huò	hùn

朗读 Read aloud

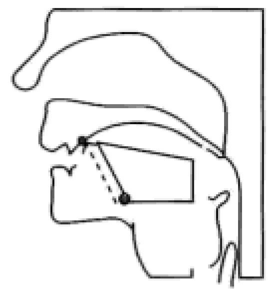
g ⟷ k

g	k
gē	kē
gàn	kàn
gǎo	kǎo
guā	kuā
gǔn	kǔn
gāng	kāng

2. 鼻韵母：an、en、in；ang、eng、ing

Nasal finals：an, en, in；ang, eng, ing

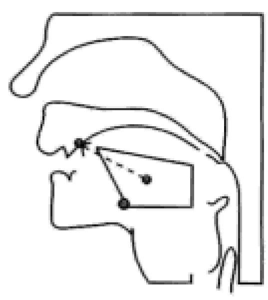
an



nánkàn　gānhàn

cànlàn　lángān

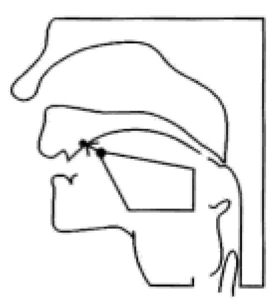
en



gēnběn　ménzhěn

shēnfèn　běnrén

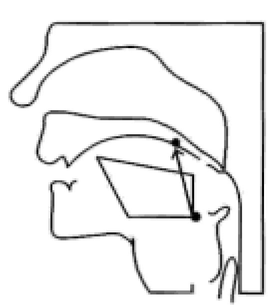
in



xìnxīn　xīnqín

yǐnjìn　línjìn

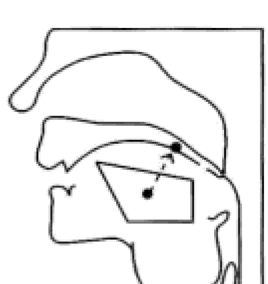
ang



bāngmáng　chángcháng

shāngchǎng　shàng wǎng

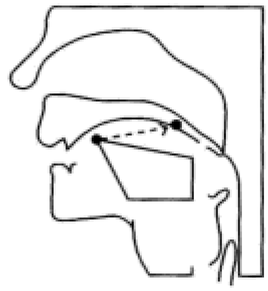
eng



fēngzheng　shēngchéng

fēngshèng　gēngzhèng

ing



xìngmíng	qíngjǐng
jīngyíng	xīngxing

朗读 Read aloud

an ⟷ ang

fánmáng	bānzhǎng
dāngrán	shàng bān

en ⟷ eng

zhēnzhèng	rénshēng
chéngrén	shèngrèn

in ⟷ ing

xīnqíng	pìnqǐng
jīngxīn	qīngxìn

3. 第三声 The third tone

ˇ + ¯

huǒchē	hǎochī
jǐnzhāng	jiǎndān
lǎoshī	mǔqīn
shǒudū	xǔduō
yǐjīng	yǔyīn

ˇ + ˊ

jiějué	lǚxíng
qǐ chuáng	qǐngqiú
shuǐpíng	xiǎoshí
xuǎnzé	yǐwéi
yǔyán	zhǔrén

ˇ + ˇ

fǔdǎo	kěyǐ
liǎojiě	shǒubiǎo
suǒyǐ	xǐ zǎo
xiǎojiě	yǔfǎ
yěxǔ	zhǐhǎo

ˇ + ˋ

bǐjiào	gǎnxiè
hǎokàn	kǎoshì
lǐwù	mǎnyì
mǐfàn	tǎolùn
wǎnhuì	zǎofàn

语音注释 Notes on Chinese Phonetics

1. 声母 j、q、x 的发音

The articulation of initials j, q and x

在汉语普通话的语音系统中，j、q、x 这组声母的发音位置比 zh、ch、sh、r 这组声母的发音位置要靠后一些，是一组舌面音，是通过舌面与硬腭的配合而发出来的音。

In the phonology of Mandarin Chinese, the location for articulating j, q and x is slightly behind that for zh, ch, sh and r. They are dorsals pronounced by the co-ordination of the front of the tongue and the hard palate.

从发音方法上来区别：

The differences in the manners of articulation are as follows：

（1）j、q 的不同是：j 是一个不送气音，而 q 是一个送气音。发 q 时，呼出的气流很强。

The difference between j and q：j is unaspirated while q is aspirated. A strong release of breath is made when q is articulated.

（2）发 j、q 时，舌面要先拱起，与软腭接触，然后再打开一条缝隙，让气流通过。

When j and q are articulated，firstly the front of the tongue is raised so that it can touch the soft palate. Then a narrow passage is opened to let the airstream go out.

（3）发 x 时，舌面不要与硬腭接触，两者之间要始终留有一条缝隙。

When x is articulated，the front of the tongue should not touch the hard palate. There always exists a narrow passage between them.

2. 声母 g、k、h 的发音

The articulation of initials g，k and h

g、k、h 这组音在汉语的声母中发音位置最靠后，是一组舌根音，是通过舌面后部与软腭的配合而发出来的音。

The location for articulating g, k and h is the hindmost. They are velars that are articulated by the coordination of the back part of the front of the tongue and the soft palate.

从发音方法上来区别：

The differences manners of articulation are as follows：

（1）g、k 的不同是：g 是一个不送气音，而 k 是一个送气音。发 k 时，呼出的气流很强。

The difference between g and k: g is unaspirated while k is aspirated. A strong release of breath is made when k is articulated.

（2）发 g、k 时，舌面后部要先与软腭接触，然后再打开一条缝隙，让气流通过。

When g and k are articulated, firstly the back part of the front of the tongue touches the soft palate. Then a narrow passage is opened to let the airstream go out.

（3）发 h 时，舌面后部不要与软腭接触，要始终留有一条缝隙。另外，需注意的是：发 h 时，发音位置也不要太靠后，以免发成一个喉音。

When h is articulated, the back part of the front of the tongue should not touch the soft palate. There is always a narrow passage between them. In addition, note that the location for articulating h should not be too far backward otherwise it will become a guttural sound.

3. 鼻韵母 an、en、in；ang、eng、ing 的发音
The articulation of nasal finals an, en, in; ang, eng and ing

这两组音都是鼻韵母，an、en、in 是前鼻韵母，ang、eng、ing 是后鼻韵母。发前鼻韵母时，最后舌尖要用力抵住上齿龈，发音未完不得离开；发后鼻韵母时，舌头要逐渐向后缩，最后舌根部要用力抵住软腭，发音完成之前不得离开。

These two groups are both nasal finals. Among them an, en and in are anterior (front) nasal finals while ang, eng and ing are posterior (back) nasal ones. When the front nasal finals are pronounced, the tongue tip should push strongly against the upper gums till the end of the pronunciation. However, when the back nasal finals are pronounced, the tongue should be gradually moved backward so that finally the root of the tongue pushes against the soft palate with strength till the end of the pronunciation.

注意：在发这些鼻韵母时，元音和后边的鼻音要读成一个整体，不要脱节。

Note that when these nasal finals are pronounced, the vowels and the following nasals should be pronounced together as a whole, not separately.

4. 第三声的变调(3) The sandhi in the third tone (3)

一般来说，汉语普通话的每一个音节的声调都是固定的，但是，当两个或两个以上的音节连在一起读时，音节原来的声调有时要发生变化，这就叫“连读变调”。

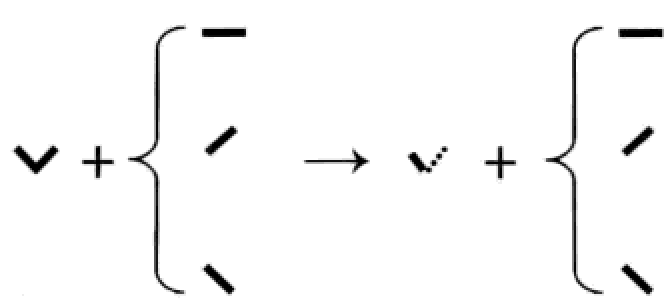
Generally speaking, the tone of each syllable in Mandarin Chinese is fixed. However, when two or more than two syllables are pronounced together, there is sometimes a tonal modulation which is called “tonal sandhi”.

第三声音节在其他音节前面时，声调都要发生变化：

When a third tone comes before other tones, its tone is modulated as follows:

（1）第三声音节的后面是第一、第二或者第四声音节时，要读半三声。

When a third tone is followed by either a first, second or fourth tones, only the first half of the third tone is pronounced.



比如：hǎochī、hǎoxué、hǎokàn……

e.g. hǎochī, hǎoxué, hǎokàn...

（2）两个第三声音节连读时，前一个音节要读第二声。这一点我们在第 1 课就已经学过了。

When a third tone is followed by another third tone, the first one is pronounced as the second tone. We have learned this rule in Lesson 1.

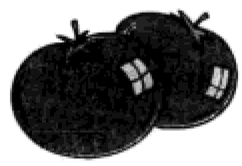
ˇ + ˇ → ˊ + ˇ

比如：Nǐ hǎo! xǐ zǎo yǔfǎ……

e.g. Nǐ hǎo! xǐ zǎo yǔfǎ...

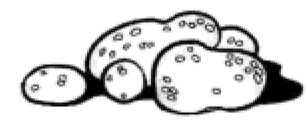
练习 Exercises

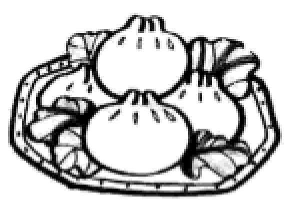
1. 看图朗读音节 Look at the pictures and read the syllables.

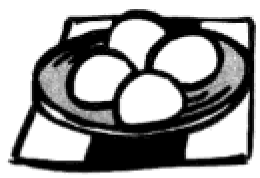

xīhóngshì

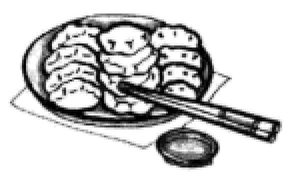

húluóbo


huángguā


tǔdòu


bāozi


mántou


jiǎozi


mǐfàn


miàntiáor

2. 朗读双音节 Read the following disyllables.

xuésheng	xiāngjiāo	huānyíng	jīchǎng
gāoxìng	píngguǒ	kànjiàn	gānjìng
wǎnfàn	kěnéng	jīntiān	rènzhēn
shāngdiàn	shēngrì	yínháng	zìxíngchē



3. 朗读下列音节，注意半三声的读法

Read the following syllables. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the first half of the third tone.

❶ zhǔnbèi	❷ bǔchōng	❸ wǎngqiú	❹ xiǎoshuō
❺ qǔxiāo	❻ nǚ'ér	❼ pǎo bù	❽ duǎnqī
❾ bǐnggān	❿ cǎisè	⓫ huǒchái	⓬ měilì
⓭ gǎnmào	⓮ yǎnyuán	⓯ kǎolǜ	⓰ yǔyī
⓱ hǎotīng	⓲ wǔshù	⓳ shǒuxiān	⓴ jǐngchá





4. 朗读下列音节，注意第一个三声应读为二声

Read the following syllables. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the first third tone which should be pronounced as the second tone.

❶ zhǐyǒu	❷ guǎngchǎng	❸ yǐngxiǎng
❹ lǎobǎn	❺ gǔlǎo	❻ lǎohǔ
❼ yǒngyuǎn	❽ xuǎnjǔ	❾ guǎnlǐ
❿ hǎojiǔ	⓫ běnlǐng	⓬ zhǎnlǎn
⓭ gǔ zhǎng	⓮ yǔnxǔ	⓯ cǎiqǔ



5. 选择你听到的单音节并朗读

Choose the monosyllables you hear and read them.

❶ gǎn	kǎn		❷ jiāng	qiāng		❸ gāng	kāng		❹ jìn	qìn
❺ jǐng	qǐng		❻ rǎn	rǎng		❼ pén	pán		❽ mín	míng
❾ bàn	bàng		❿ dǎng	děng		⓫ fēn	fēng		⓬ hán	háng
⓭ kǎn	kěn		⓮ lín	líng		⓯ gēn	gēng			

6. 选择你听到的双音节并朗读

Choose the disyllables you hear and read them.

❶ yǔyī	yùyī		❷ jiānchá	jiǎnchá		❸ jǔxíng	jùxíng
❹ rén'ài	rěnnài		❺ wūshù	wǔshù		❻ shízhōng	shǐzhōng
❼ túdì	tǔdì		❽ huǒchē	huòchē		❾ yánxí	yǎn xì
❿ dǎ qiú	dà qiú		⓫ yí wèi	yǐwéi		⓬ xiāoshī	xiǎoshí
⓭ tóngzhì	tǒngzhì		⓮ shìyòng	shǐyòng		⓯ jiǔshí	jiù shì

7. 写出你听到的音节并朗读

Write down the syllables you hear and read them.

(1) yǒu________ (2) ________diào (3) ________men

(4) ________nián (5) ________zài (6) wǎn________

(7) ________xiě　　(8) ________shi　　(9) mǎ________

(10) ________zhāng　　(11) ________cái　　(12) diàn________

8. 连线并朗读

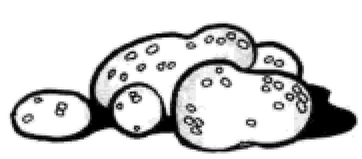
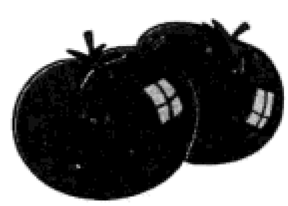
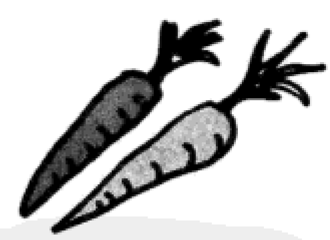
Draw a line to connect the character and its corresponding *pinyin*, and read them.

门	shān
日	jiǔ
月	kǒu
九	rì
山	mén
口	yuè
刀	dāo

9. 对话练习 Complete the dialogues.

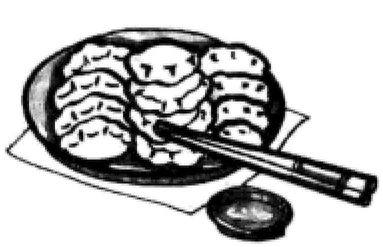
(1) A: Nǐ yào mǎi shénme shūcài?

B: Wǒ yào mǎi______________.

(2) A: Nín chī shénme?

B: Wǒ chī______________





10. 课堂用语 Classroom language.

(1) Fùxí dì___kè. Please review Lesson___.

(2) Yùxí xīn kè. Please preview the new lesson.

(3) Qǐng bǎ zuòyè jiāo gěi wǒ. Please hand in your homework to me.

学汉字 Learn to Write Chinese Characters

1. 汉字复合笔画(2) Combined strokes of Chinese characters (2)

笔画 Stroke	名称 Name	例子 Example	说明 Explanation
㇇	héngpiě	水 water	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn to the left, is written like the second stroke in "水".
㇜	piězhé	云 cloud	The downward stroke to the left and then a horizontal turn to the right, is written like the third stroke in "云".
㇛	piědiǎn	女 female	The downward stroke to the left and then extended dot to the right, is written like the first stroke in "女".
㇙	shùtí	衣 clothes	The vertical stroke with an upward turn to the right, is written like the fourth stroke in "衣".
㇊	héngzhétí	语 language	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn and then an upward turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in "语".
㇉	shùzhézhégōu	马 horse	The vertical stroke with a horizontal turn to the right, and then a downward turn and a hook, is written like the second stroke in "马".

2. 学习基本汉字 Learn basic Chinese characters

❶ 四 sì four 5 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 冂 冂 四 四

四							

❷ 五 wǔ five 4 strokes

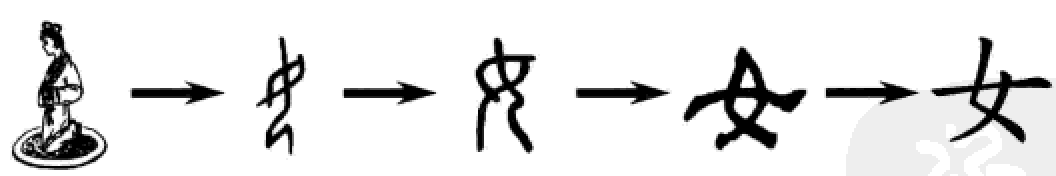
Stroke order: 一 丆 五 五

五							

❸ 六 liù six 4 strokes

Stroke order: 丶 亠 六 六

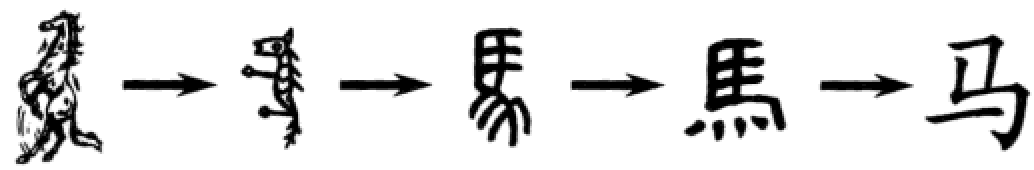
六							

❹ 

女 nǚ female 3 strokes

Stroke order: ㇛ 女 女

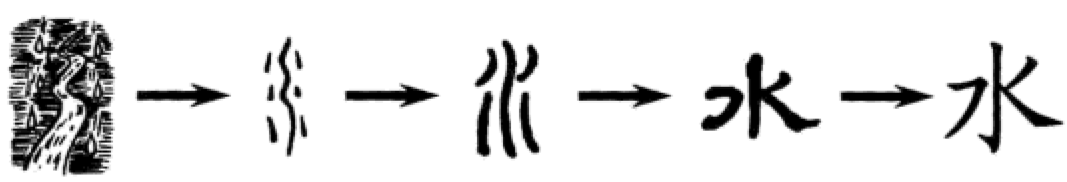
女							

❺ 

马 mǎ horse 3 strokes

Stroke order: ㇇ 马 马

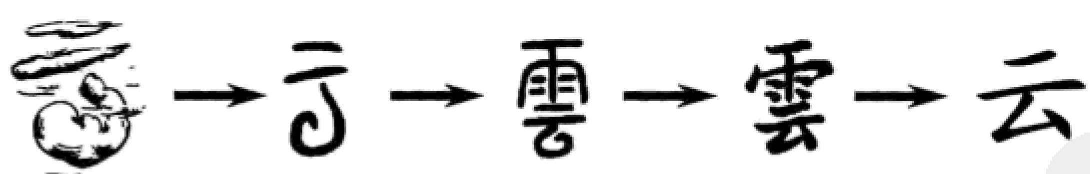
马							

❻ 

水 shuǐ water 4 strokes

Stroke order: 亅 亅 水 水

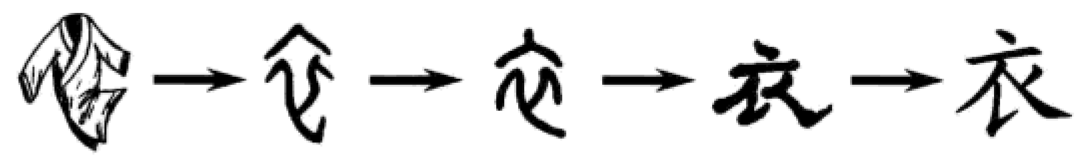
水							

❼ 

云 yún cloud 4 strokes

Stroke order: 一 二 云 云

云							

❽ 

衣 yī clothes 6 strokes

Stroke order: 

衣



jiǎnzhǐ：shí'èr shēngxiào

6 Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

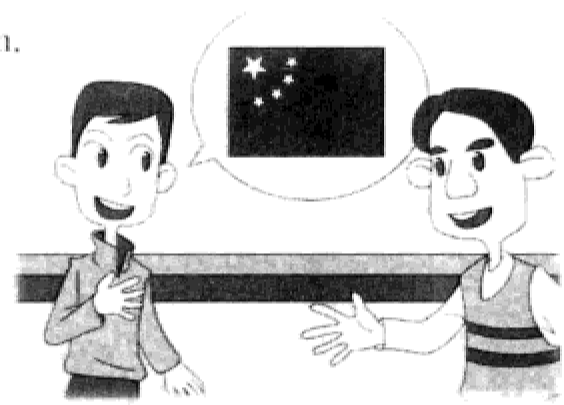
Where are you from?



跟我说 Follow Me

1
A：Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?
B：Wǒ shì Tàiguó rén. Nǐ ne?
A：Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.
B：Nǐ shì lǎoshī ma?
A：Duì, wǒ shì lǎoshī.

A: Where are you from?
B: I'm from Thailand. How about you?
A: I'm Chinese.
B: Are you a teacher?
A: Yes, I am.



2
A：Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
B：Wǒ jiào Zhāng Tiānhóng. Nǐ ne?
A：Wǒ jiào Ōuwén.
B：Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.



A: What's your name?
B: I'm Zhang Tianhong. How about you?
A: I'm Oven.
B: Nice to meet you.

关键词 Key Words

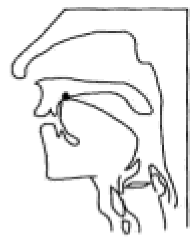
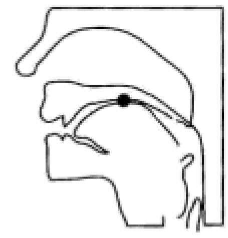
nǎ which	gāoxìng happy
guó country	Tàiguó Thailand
míngzi name	Zhōnguó China
rènshi know	

好好儿学拼音 Learn Chinese Phonetics Better

1. 声母 z、c、s；zh、ch、sh；j、q、x 的对比

Comparison between initials z，c，s；zh，ch，sh；j，q and x

z ⟷ zh ⟷ j

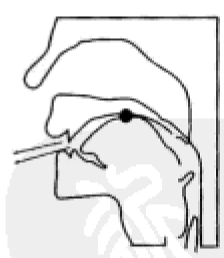




zī	zhī	jī
zá	zhá	jiá
zàn	zhàn	jiàn
zěn	zhěn	jǐn
zìjǐ	zhuōzi	jiǎngzuò
zázhì	zhìjīn	jìzhě

* *

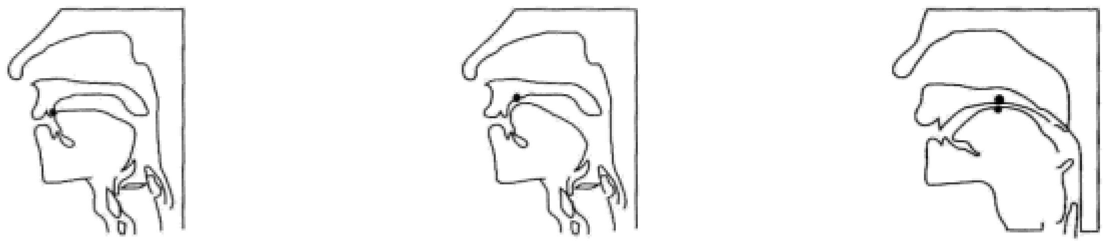
c ⟷ ch ⟷ q





cī	chī	qī
cā	chā	qiā
cán	chán	qián
cén	chén	qín
cíqì	chǔcáng	qīcǎn
cāochǎng	chūqu	qìchē

s ⟷ sh ⟷ x



s	sh	x
sī	shī	xī
sà	shà	xià
sān	shān	xiān
sēn	shēn	xīn
sīxīn	shísì	xùnsù
sìshí	shíxí	xǐshì

40 — sìshí

14 — shísì

朗读 Read aloud

z ⟷ zh

zēngzhǎng	zǔzhī
zázhì	zuòzhě
zhìzuò	zhùzuò
zhìzào	zhèngzài

z ⟷ j

zìjǐ	zájì
zìjué	zuòjiā
jiǎngzuò	jìngzi
jìzǎi	jiàozuò

zh ⟷ j

zhījǐ	zháojí
zhújiàn	zhuānjiā
jìzhě	jǐnzhāng
jiànzhù	jiēzhe

c ⟷ ch

cāochǎng	cáichǎn
cuò chē	cānchē
chǎocài	chǔcáng
chācuò	chǐcùn

c ⟷ q

cíqì	cǎiqǔ
cóngqián	còuqiǎo
qícì	qíncài
qīcǎn	qīngcǎo

ch ⟷ q

chūqu	chángqī
chāoqián	chūqī
qìchē	qǐ chuáng
qīngchu	qiúchǎng

s ⟷ sh

sìshí	sùshè
suìshu	suíshí
shísì	shēngsǐ
shàngsi	shēnsuō

s ⟷ x

sīxiǎng	Sānxiá
sàn xīn	sòngxíng
xísú	xiánsǎn
xiāngsì	xīnsi

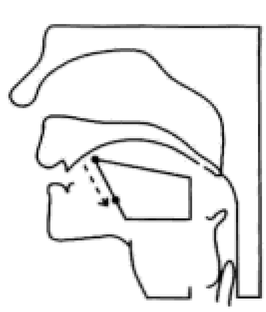
sh ⟷ x

shàng xué	shǒuxiān
shāngxīn	shùxué
xiǎoshí	xiǎoshuō
xuéshù	xiǎngshòu

2. 韵母 ie、üe；ian、üan 的发音

The articulation of finals ie, üe; ian and üan

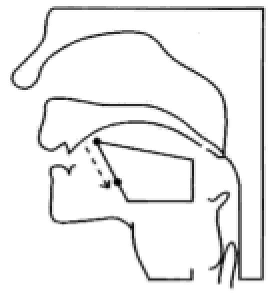
ie





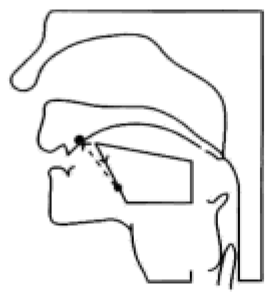
xièxie	jiějie
tiēqiè	jiéyè

üe



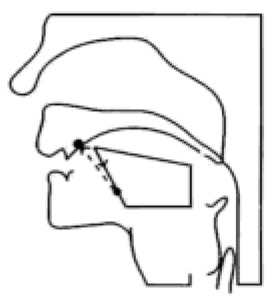
jiéyuē	jiějué
quèqiè	juéliè

ian



jiànmiàn	qiánbian
miànqián	diànniàn

üan



yuánquān	yuánquán
yuānyuán	xuānyán

3. 第四声 The fourth tone

ˋ + ˉ

qìchē	jiàoshī	shàng bān
dàyuē	diàntī	fàngxīn
jiànkāng	rìqī	wàijiāo
hòutiān	duìfāng	jìnxiū

ˋ + ˊ

bù xíng	liànxí	rènwéi
shàng xué	tàiyáng	yùxí
jìjié	diànchí	lǜchá
qìqiú	hòunián	wàiguó

ˋ + ˇ

bànfǎ	jùchǎng	jìzhě
dàxiǎo	kèkǔ	yàojǐn
zhèngfǔ	kèběn	dàolǐ
diànzǐ	bù jiǔ	hàomǎr

ˋ + ˋ

bìyè	sùshè	dàgài
duànliàn	yùndòng	jièshào
huàbào	jiàoshòu	qìngzhù
jìxù	fàndiàn	guòqù

语音注释 Notes on Chinese Phonetics

1. 声母 z、c、s；zh、ch、sh；j、q、x 的分辨

To differentiate the finals z, c, s；zh, ch, sh；j, q and x

在汉语普通话的语音系统中，这三组音的区别在于发音部位，读准它们的关键在于掌握好发音部位。

In the phonology of Mandarin Chinese, the differences among z, c, s； zh, ch, sh； j, q and x are their places of articulation. The key to correct pronunciation is to know the exact places of articulation.

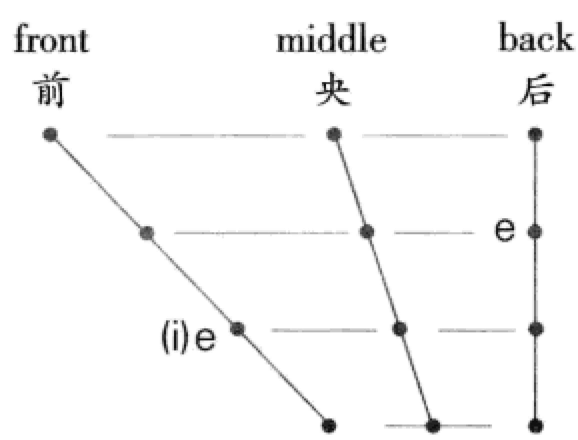
舌尖前音 z、c、s，发音时舌尖要向前平伸，抵住或接近上门齿的后面。舌尖后音 zh、ch、sh 这组音正好相反，发音时舌尖要翘起，对着硬腭的前部。练习时，先翘起舌尖，用舌尖从齿龈向上向后找，找到齿龈和硬腭相接的地方再发音。需要注意的是，在这组音的发音过程中，要保持舌头不动，舌尖要向前平伸，不要和上门齿的后面接触。j、q、x 的发音部位是舌面。发音时，舌面要拱起，和硬腭接触或接近；舌尖下垂，在下门齿的后面保持不动，这样就能发出正确的音来了。

z, c and s are dentals, pronounced by placing the tongue tip at the fore position. The tongue tip is first extended horizontally to touch the inner side of the upper incisors. On the contrary, zh, ch and sh are blade-palatals, pronounced by raising the tongue tip to the front part of the hard palate. While practicing them, the tongue tip should first be lifted up to touch the gums and then moved backward to the interface between the gums and the hard palate before pronouncing. It must be kept in mind that the tongue tip should be extended horizontally forward (but does not touch the inner side of the upper incisors) and remain in the same position when this set of initials is being pronounced. The place for articulating j, q and x is the front of the tongue. When they are articulated, the front of the tongue should be lifted toward the hard palate while the tongue tip droops toward the inner side of the lower incisors and remain in the same position. The correct pronunciation can then be made.

2. 韵母 ie、üe; ian、üan 的发音
The pronunciation of finals ie, üe; ian and üan

发 ie、üe 时，需要注意的是，这两个音中的 e 不同于单韵母 e 的发音。

While pronouncing ie and üe, it should be kept in mind that e is pronounced in a manner different from that when it is a single final.

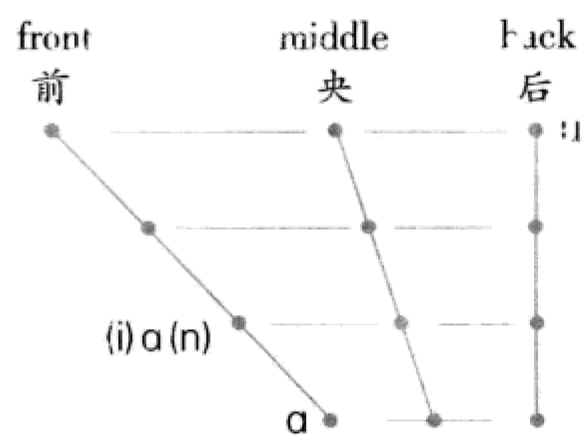


ie、üe 中的 e 比单韵母的 e 的发音位置靠前而且舌位低，开口度小。

While pronouncing e in the finals ie and üe, the tongue position is more forward and downward than when single final e is pronounced. The mouth is also opened to a lesser degree.

ian、üan 中的 a 不同于单韵母 a 的发音。

The pronunciation of a in ian and üan is also not the same as when it is used as a single final.



ian、üan 中的 a 比单韵母的 a 的舌位高，开口度小。

The tongue position of a in ian and üan is higher and the mouth is opened to a lesser degree than when pronouncing the single final a.

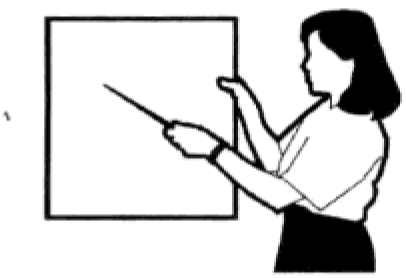
3. 第四声的发音　The articulation of the forth tone

在发第四声音节的时候，声带先紧后松，声音很快地从最高降到最低。这个声调比较容易，很多人都可以发出来。比如：bù (不)、qù (去)、kuài (快)……

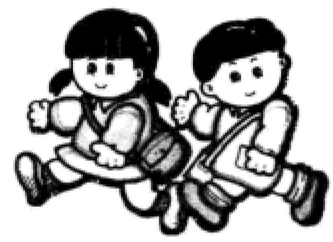
When the fourth tone is pronounced, the vocal cords are firstly tightened and then relaxed. The voice hence rapidly falls from the highest to the lowest level. It is relatively easier to pronounce for most people. For example, bù (not), qù (go), kuài (fast)...

练习 Exercises

1. 看图朗读音节 Look at the pictures and read the syllables.



lǎoshī



xuésheng



dàifu



hùshi



shòuhuòyuán



chúshī

2. 朗读双音节 Read the following disyllables.

xuéxí	jiànmiàn	quèshí	zuìjìn
yuánliàng	zuòyè	xuéxiào	shìjiè
qiǎnsè	zhíjiē	shùnbiàn	cídiǎn
shìjuàn	qùnián	jiéyuē	liúxué

3. 朗读下列音节，注意声调

Read the following syllables. Pay attention to the tones.

kuàicān	wèishēng	xìnxīn	diàndēng
nèiróng	diàochá	wèntí	jiàngyóu
xiàoguǒ	dàodǐ	hòuhuǐ	kànfǎ
shìyàn	shuì jiào	zàijiàn	diànhuà

4. → → 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意声母

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the initials.

❶	zhìxù	jìxù	❷	sīrén	shīrén	❸	zájì	zázhì
❹	cā shǒu	chā shǒu	❺	xīfàn	shīfàn	❻	sōují	shōují
❼	jiǔshí	jiǔxí	❽	shīwàng	xīwàng	❾	tuīcí	tuīchí
❿	zīyuán	zhīyuán	⓫	jīngzhì	jīngjì	⓬	mùcái	mùchái

5. → → 选择你听到的音节并朗读，注意声调

Choose the syllables you hear and read them. Pay attention to the tones.

❶	jǐ nián	jìniàn	❷	xiězuò	xiézuò	❸	sōngshǔ	sōngshù
❹	zǐxì	zìxí	❺	tōngzhī	tóngzhì	❻	yì jiān	yí jiàn
❼	gūlì	gǔlì	❽	wúlì	wǔlì	❾	shēngzhǎng	shěngzhǎng
❿	yízhì	yīzhì	⓫	fēijī	féi jī	⓬	bù xíng	búxìng

6. → (ˉ ˊ ˇ ˋ) → 标出你听到的声调并朗读音节

Write down the tones you hear and read the syllables.

❶ tiaojian	❷ jiankang	❸ ganxie	❹ tebie
❺ qianbi	❻ jingchang	❼ duanlian	❽ tongxue
❾ qi chuang	❿ jiancha	⓫ reqing	⓬ jiangxuejin
⓭ shenqing	⓮ wanquan	⓯ jiejue	⓰ shouyinji

7. → → 写出你听到的音节并朗读

Write down the syllables you hear and read them.

(1) ________shí	(2) dān________	(3) jì________
(4) ________guān	(5) ________kǒu	(6) ________gào
(7) xiàn________	(8) wēn________	(9) ________yuán
(10) ________dòng	(11) ________yuán	(12) ________shǎo

8. 连线并朗读

Draw a line to connect the character and its corresponding *pinyin*, and read them.

马	shuǐ
水	nǚ
五	liù
衣	mǎ
六	yī
女	yún
四	sì
云	wǔ

9. 对话练习 Complete the dialogues.

(1) A: Nǐ shì ____________________ mɑ?

B: Duì, wǒ shì __________________.








(2) A: ________________________?

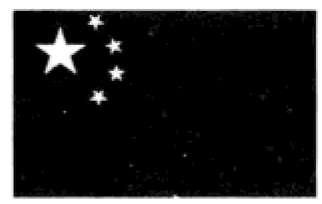
B: Wǒ jiào Zhāng Tiānhóng.

A: ________________________?

B: Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.



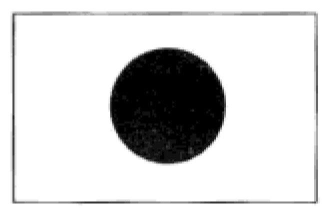
Yuán Gāng



Zhōngguó



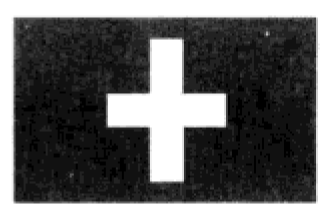
Shānběn Cōngzǐ



Rìběn



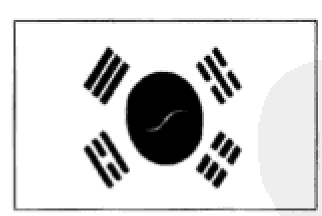
Màikè



Ruìshì



Piáo Yīng'ēn



Hánguó

10. 课堂用语 Classroom language.

(1) Lǎoshī hǎo! — Hello, teacher.

(2) Qǐng nín zài jiǎng yí biàn. — Please explain it again.

(3) Xièxie lǎoshī. — Thank you, teacher.

学汉字 Learn to Write Chinese Characters

1. 汉字书写笔顺规则 Rules of stroke order in writing Chinese characters

例子 Example	笔顺 Stroke Order	规则 Rules to Write
十 ten	一 → 十	Horizontal before vertical
人 human being	丿 → 人	Downward-left before downward-right
妈 mother	女 → 妈	From left to right
云 cloud	二 → 云	From top to bottom
月 moon	月 → 月	From outside to inside
日 sun	冂 → 日 → 日	Outside before inside, and then closing
小 small	亅 → 小 → 小	Middle before two sides

2. 学习基本汉字 Learn basic Chinese characters

❶ 十 shí ten 2 strokes

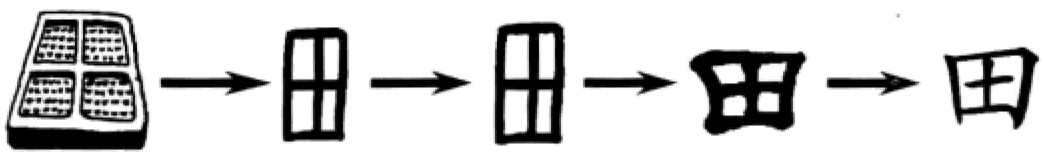
Stroke order: 一 十

十

❷ 心 xīn heart 4 strokes

Stroke order: 丶 心 心 心

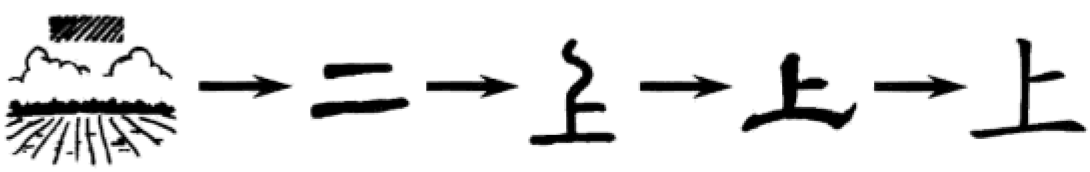
心							

❸ 

田 tián field 5 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 冂 日 田 田

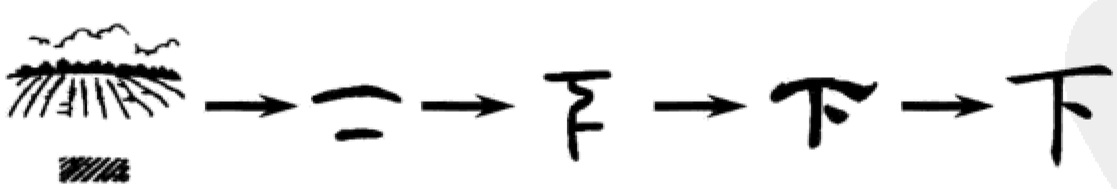
田							

❹ 

上 shàng upper 3 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 ⺊ 上

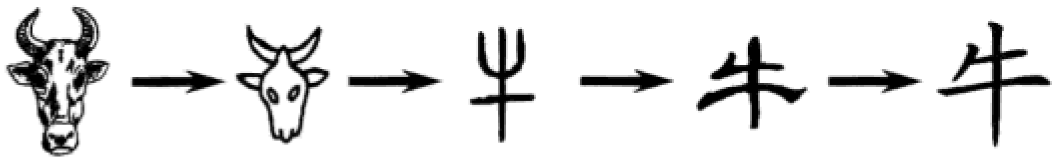
上							

❺ 

下 xià under 3 strokes

Stroke order: 一 丅 下

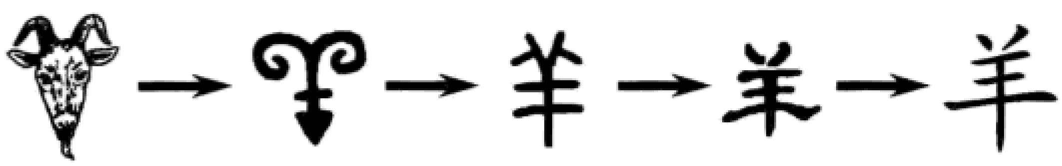
下							

❻ 

牛 niú ox 4 strokes

Stroke order: 丿 𠂉 ⺧ 牛

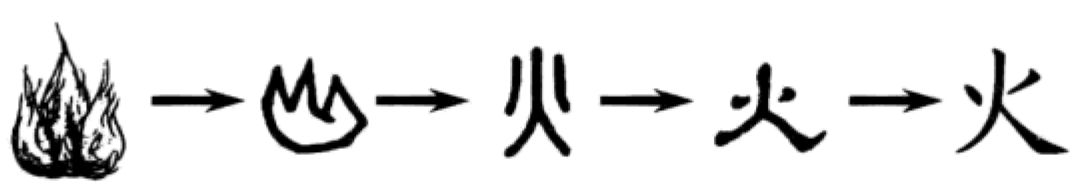
牛

❼ 

羊 yáng sheep 6 strokes

Stroke order: 丶 丷 ⺍ 䒑 兰 羊

羊

❽ 

火 huǒ fire 4 strokes

Stroke order: 丶 丷 𠂊 火

火

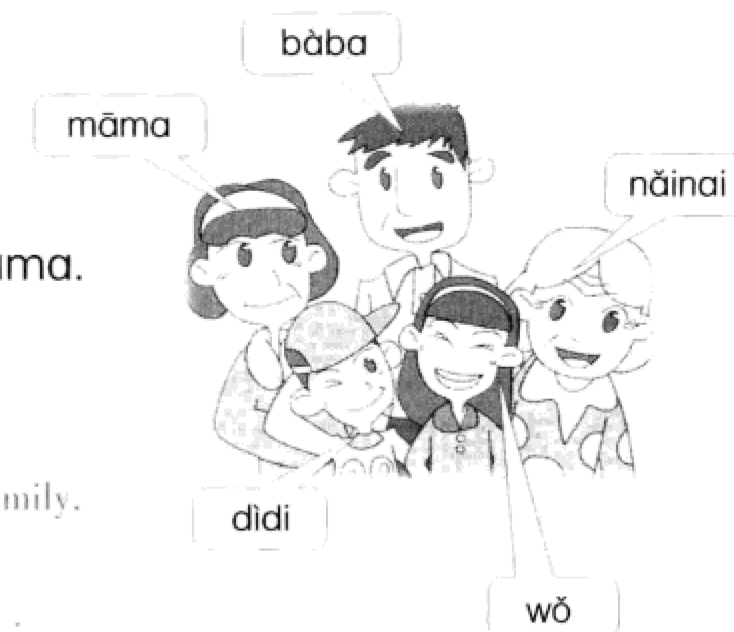
7 Zhè shì wǒmen jiā de zhàopiàn.
This is a photo of my family.



跟我说 Follow Me

1

Nǐmen hǎo! Wǒ jiào Měihuá.
Zhè shì wǒmen jiā de zhàopiàn.
Zhè shì wǒ nǎinai.
Zhè shì wǒ bàba, zhè shì wǒ māma.
Zhè shì wǒ, zhè shì wǒ dìdi.



Hello! I'm Meihua.
This is a photo of my family.
This is my granny.
This is my dad and this is my mom.
It's me, and it's my younger brother.

2



Wǒ yòng dāozi hé chāzi chī fàn.
I have meals using a knife and a fork.



Tā yòng kuàizi chī fàn.
He has meals using chopsticks.

关键词 Key Words

jiā family	chāzi fork
zhàopiàn photo	kuàizi chopsticks
yòng use	fàn meal
dāozi knife	

好好儿学拼音 Learn Chinese Phonetics Better

1. 声母 r 和 l 的分辨

Differentiation between the initials r and l

朗读 Read aloud

r ⟷ l

r	l
bú rè	bú lè
rìzi	lìzi
chūrù	chūlù
tiānrán	tiānlán

rìlì	rénlèi	rèliè
lìrú	lěngrè	liànrén

2. 轻声 The neutral tone

ˉ + ˙

māma	bēizi	dōngxi
gūniang	chāzi	xiānsheng
bōli	zhuōzi	tāmen
xiūxi	shōushi	shūfu

ˊ + •

bié de	késou	máfan
bóbo	fángzi	mántou
míngbai	hútu	sháozi
shíhou	huánggua	shétou

ˇ + •

nǐmen	zěnme	zǎoshang
nǎinai	lǐbian	wǒmen
běnzi	jiǎozi	xǐhuan
mǎhu	wǎnshang	diǎnxin

ˋ + •

kùnnan	dìdi	dàifu
jùzi	shìqing	hùshi
zhàogu	bàba	kèqi
xièxie	hòubian	zhème

3. 多音节连读 Read multi-syllables

朗读 Read aloud

bàngōngshì	liúxuéshēng	dàshǐguǎn
qù chāoshì	mǎi shuǐguǒ	huàn měiyuán
yǒu yìsi	diànyǐngyuàn	tīng yīnyuè
kāi wánxiào	méi guānxi	túshūguǎn
zìxíngchē	yǒushíhou	xīngqīrì
dǎ zhāohu	fúwùyuán	jiǎngxuéjīn
tǐyùchǎng	pīngpāngqiú	Àoyùnhuì

语音注释 Notes on Chinese Phonetics

1. 声母 r 和 l 的分辨

The differentiation between the initials r and l

声母 r 和 l 的发音部位和发音方法都不相同。发 l 时，舌尖要顶住上齿龈，使气流从舌头的两边透出来。发 r 时，可用发同部位的 sh 的方法带出，也就是说，先作发 sh 的准备，舌头不要动，再使声带颤动，就可以发出浊音 r 了。

Both the location and manner of articulation for r and l are different. When l is articulated, the tongue tip should push against the upper gums, letting the airstream out along both sides of the tongue. While r can be pronounced using the same method for sh, i.e. after finishing the articulation of sh, keep the tongue still while vibrating the vocal cords.

2. 轻声 (2) The neutral tone (2)

在第 1 课，我们已经简单地介绍了轻声。这里我们要进一步学习。在汉语普通话里，每个音节都有它固定的声调，但是在词和句子里有些音节常常没有声调了，念成一个很轻很弱的音，这就是轻声。轻声是汉语普通话里一个重要的语音特点。

In Lesson 1 we gave a brief introduction to neutral tone. Here we will learn more about it. In Mandarin Chinese, all syllables have their fixed tones. However, in some words or sentences, some of them become toneless. Their pronunciations hence become very light and short. This is the neutral tone. The neutral tone is one of the important characteristics of the phonology in Mandarin Chinese.

轻声总是出现在其他音节的后面，或是夹在词语的中间，不会出现在一个词语或一句话的开头。

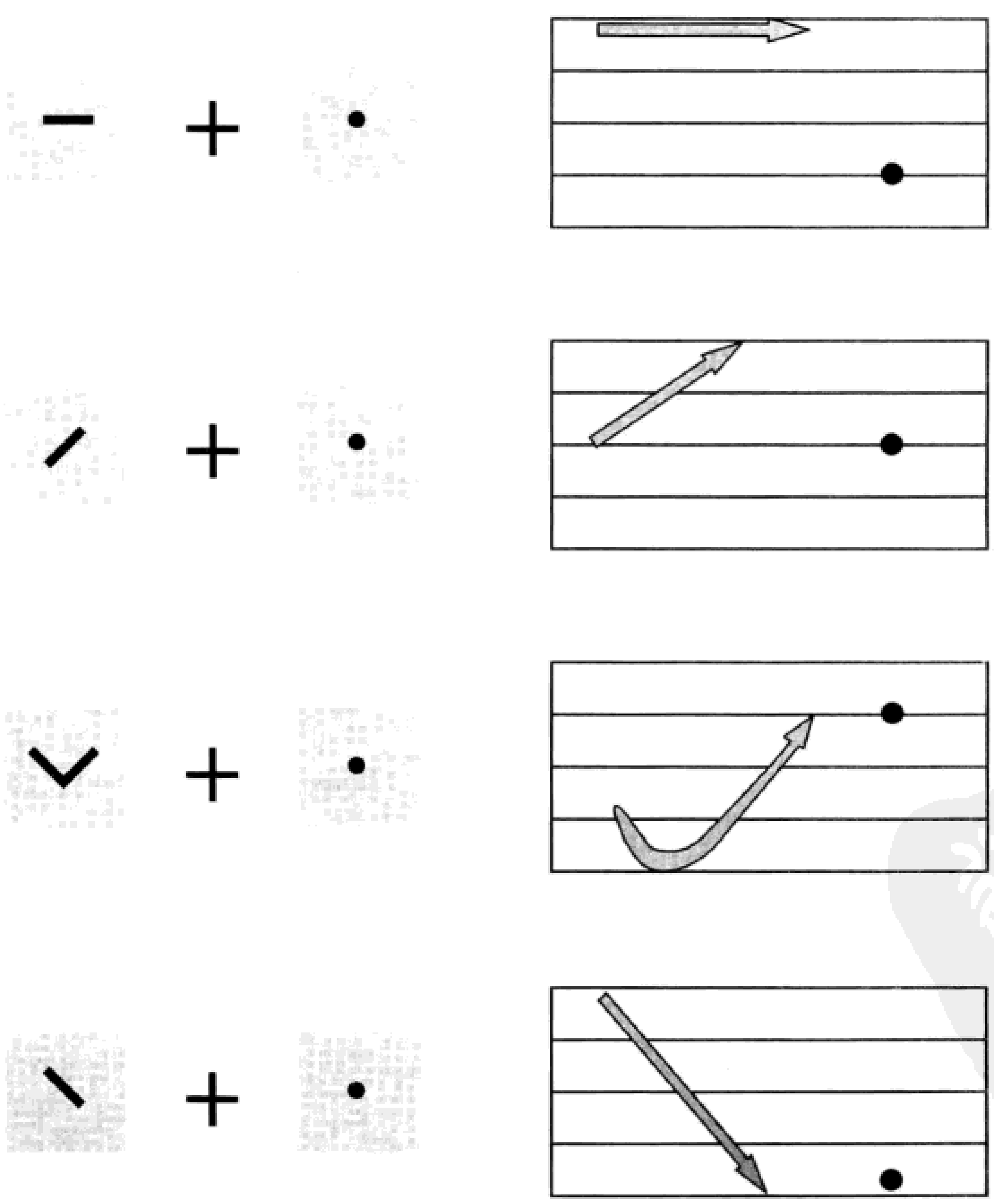
The neutral tone always appears after another syllable or between other syllables. It cannot appear as the first syllable of a word or a sentence.

学习轻声没有什么简单、容易的方法，特别是那些复合轻声词语，需要学一个记一个，积少成多。

There is no simple or easy way to learn the neutral tone, especially those in the compound words. It has to be learned, memorized and mastered one by one.

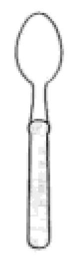
不同声调后面的轻声音节的音高不太一样，但大致的规律是：第一声、第二声和第四声音节后面的轻声的音高都比较低，只有第三声音节后面的轻声比较高。例如：gēge、rénjia、mǎhu、yuèliang.

The pitch of a neutral tone varies according to the tone of the syllable that comes before it. Normally, when it comes after a first, second, or foruth tone, its pitch is relatively low. Only when it comes after a third tone does its pitch become relatively higher, for example, gēge，rénjia，mǎhu and yuèliang.



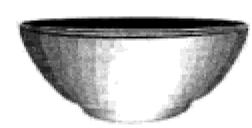
练习 Exercises

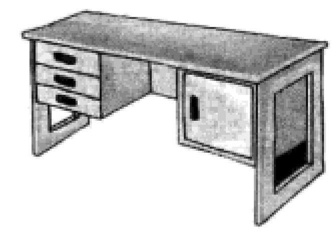
1. 看图朗读音节 Look at the pictures and read the syllables.


sháozi

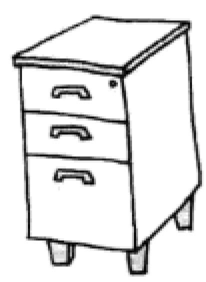

bēizi


pánzi

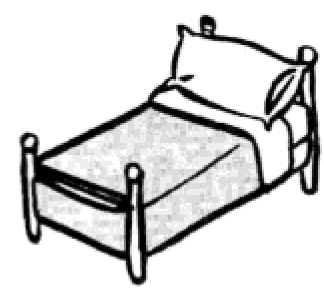

wǎn


zhuōzi


yǐzi


guìzi


shāfā


chuáng

2. 朗读下列音节，注意轻声

Read the following syllables. Pay attention to the neutral tones.

dāozi	xiāoxi	dāying	gōngfu
bízi	méimao	shétou	tóufa
dǎsuan	zuǐba	yǎnjing	běibian
gàosu	rènshi	tòngkuai	gùshi



3. 朗读双音节

Read the following disyllables.

cānguān	tīngshuō	yāoqiú	hūrán
wēixiǎn	jīchǎng	shēngdiào	tōngguò
shíjiān	guójiā	yuánlái	míngnián
niúnǎi	méiyǒu	juédìng	xíguàn

xǔduō	hǎochī	shuǐpíng	yǔyán
suǒyǐ	liǎojiě	tǎolùn	biǎoshì
lùyīn	shàng bān	nèiróng	rènwéi
bàozhǐ	xiàwǔ	jièshào	zhèyàng

4. 选择你听到的双音节并朗读

Choose the disyllables you hear and read them.

❶ bēizi	bèizi	❷ chāzi	zhāzi
❸ tiānshang	tián shang	❹ xiāoxi	xiūxi
❺ júzi	zhúzi	❻ chuán shang	chuáng shang
❼ wénwen	wènwen	❽ wūzi	wùzi
❾ pāizi	páizi	❿ yǔyī	yùyī
⓫ shìzhōng	shízhōng	⓬ tōngzhī	tǒngzhì
⓭ shìyòng	shíyòng	⓮ tūqǐ	tǔqì
⓯ jiānchá	jiǎnchá		

5. 选择你听到的音节并朗读句子

Choose the syllables you hear and read the sentences.

(1) Zhè shì______xiānsheng.

A. Lóng B. Róng

(2) Wǒ yào______.

A. bàomíng B. bǎomìng

(3) Tāmen qù______shù.

A. kān B. kǎn

(4) Bié______wǒ.

A. děng B. dèng

(5) Gōnggòng qìchē méi______le.

A. yóu B. yǒu

(6) Tā xūyào______.

A. kāi dāo B. kāidǎo

(7) Wǒ de______huài le.

A. yǎnjing B. yǎnjìng

(8) Tā de Hànyǔ hěn______.

A. dìdao B. dìdào

(9) Wǒ qù mǎi______.

A. dōngxī B. dōngxi

(10) Nǐ yào______ma?

A. bāozi B. bàozhǐ

(11) Zhè shì shénme______?

A. dìfang B. dìfāng

(12) Qiānwàn bié______.

A. dàyi B. dàyì

6. → (ˉ ˊ ˇ ˋ) → 标出你听到的声调并朗读音节

Write down the tones you hear and read the syllables.

❶ chezi	❷ xiaoxin	❸ chuanglian	❹ Chun Jie
❺ xinnian	❻ zhuanjia	❼ shenti	❽ sunshi
❾ qin'ai	❿ shifen	⓫ feichang	⓬ jie hun
⓭ gongju	⓮ diandeng	⓯ shufu	⓰ chabuduo

7. → → 写出你听到的音节并朗读

Write down the syllables you hear and read them.

(1) xīn_______	(2) yāo_______	(3) sī_______
(4) kě_______	(5) gōng_______	(6) wēn_______
(7) xī_______	(8) shāng_______	(9) fā_______
(10) _______shuǐ	(11) _______hòu	(12) _______jù

8. → 连线并朗读

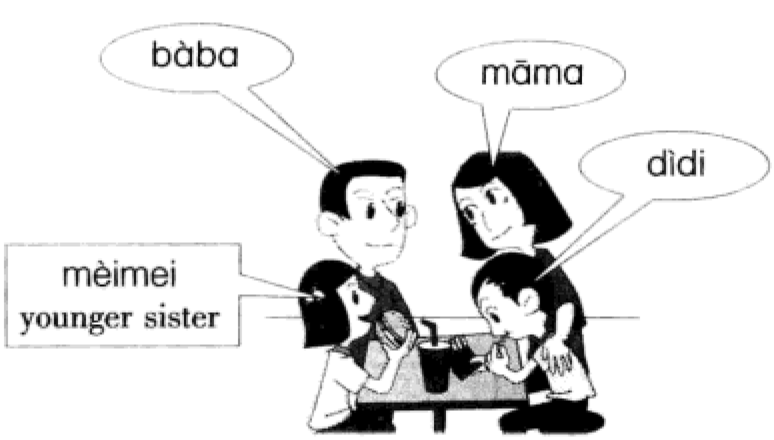
Draw a line to connect the character and its corresponding *pinyin*, and read them.

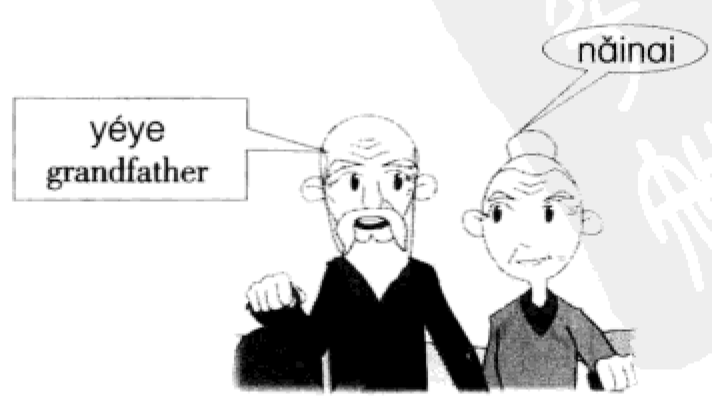
心	shí
十	xià
田	xīn
上	niú
下	shàng
牛	huǒ
羊	tián
火	yáng

9. → 看图完成句子

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

(1) Zhè shì wǒ__________________.





(2) Wǒ yòng ____________________ chī fàn.



10. 课堂用语 Classroom language.

(1) Duìbuqǐ, wǒ chídào le.	Sorry, I'm late.
(2) Lǎoshī, míngtiān wǒ yǒu shìr, bù néng lái shàng kè.	Miss/Sir, I have something to do tomorrow, so I can't come to the class.
(3) Míngtiān jiàn!	See you tomorrow!

学汉字 Learn to Write Chinese Characters

学习基本汉字 Learn basic Chinese characters

❶ 七 qī seven 2 strokes

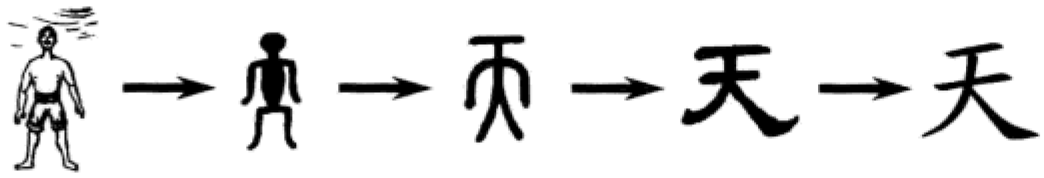
Stroke order: 一 七

七							

❷ 八 bā eight 2 strokes

Stroke order: 丿 八

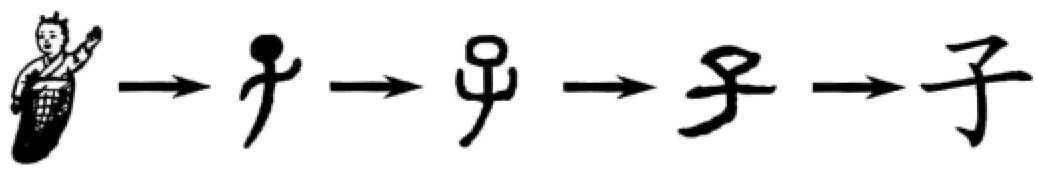
八							

❸ 

天 tiān sky 4 strokes

Stroke order: 一 二 チ 天

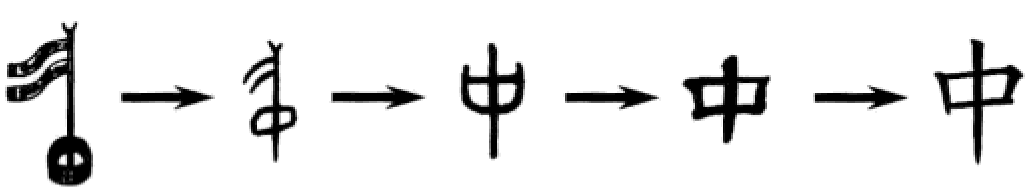
天							

❹ 

子 zǐ child 3 strokes

Stroke order: ㇇ 了 子

子							

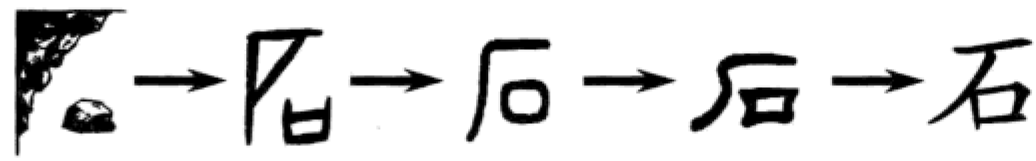
❺ 

中 zhōng center 4 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 ㄇ 口 中

中							

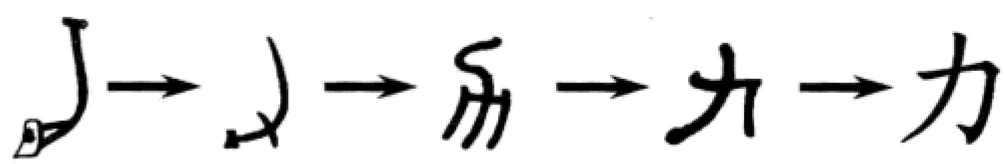


❻ 

石 shí stone 5 strokes

Stroke order: 一 丆 丆 石 石

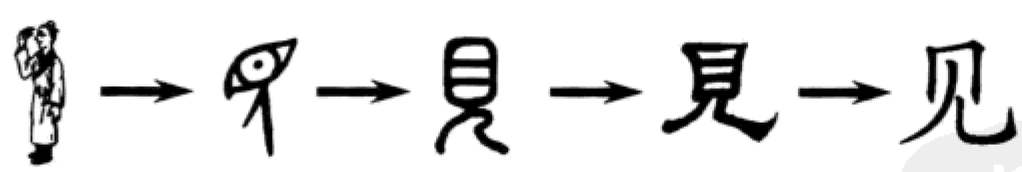
石							

❼ 

力 lì physical strength 2 strokes

Stroke order: ㇆ 力

力							

❽ 

见 jiàn see 4 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 冂 贝 见

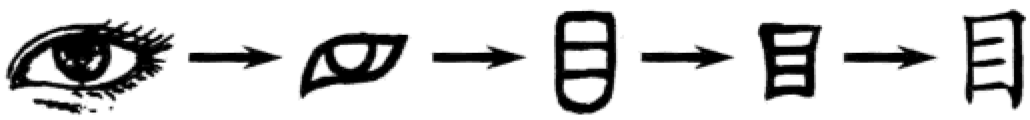
见							

❾ 

雨 yǔ rain 8 strokes

Stroke order: 一 丆 门 币 币 雨 雨 雨

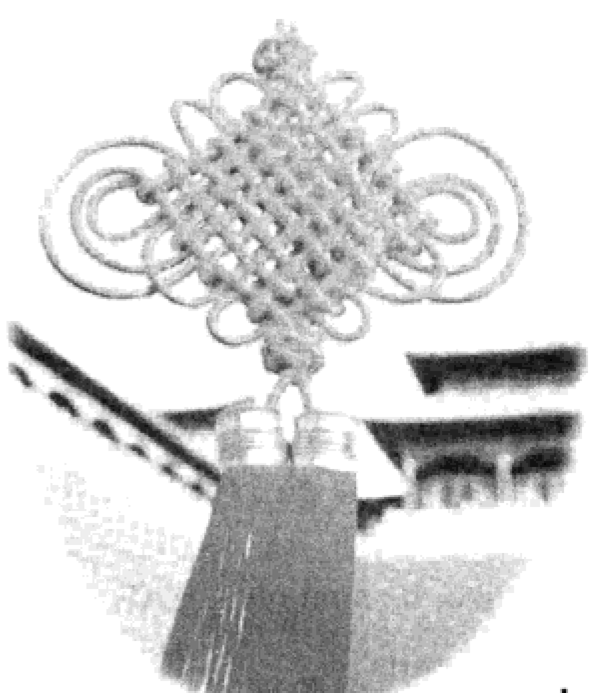
雨							

❿ 

目 mù eye 5 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 冂 月 月 目

目							

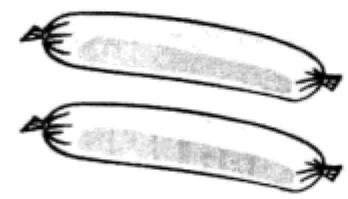


zhōngguójié

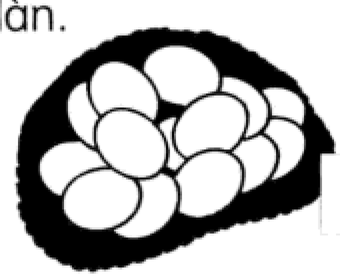
8 Nǐ xǐhuan chī shénme?
What do you like to eat?

跟我说 Follow Me

1
A: Nǐ xǐhuan chī shénme?
B: Wǒ xǐhuan chī xiāngchángr.
Nǐ ne?
A: Wǒ xǐhuan chī jīdàn.



xiāngchángr



jīdàn

A: What do you like to eat?
B: I like to eat sausages.
How about you?
A: I like to eat eggs.

2
A: Nǐ xǐhuan shénme yùndòng?
B: Wǒ xǐhuan dǎ lánqiú. Nǐ ne?
A: Wǒ xǐhuan yóuyǒng.



dǎ lánqiú



yóuyǒng

A: What kind of sports do you like?
B: I like to play basketball. How about you?
A: I like swimming.

关键词 Key Words

xǐhuan like; be fond of　　dǎ play
yùndòng sports　　lánqiú basketball

好好儿学拼音 Learn Chinese Phonetics Better

1. 儿化 Retroflexion

朗读 Read aloud

zhèr	nǎr	nàr
xiǎoshuōr	pútaopír	yíxiàr
yíhuìr	yíkuàir	xiǎoháir
hǎowánr	fànguǎnr	yìdiǎnr
yǒu shìr	guǒzhīr	miàntiáor

2. 多音节连读 Read multi-syllables

朗读 Read aloud

hē bēi kāfēi	jīntiān chūfā
értóng shítáng	yóujú hé yínháng
lěngshuǐ xǐ zǎo	yǒudiǎnr xiǎngfǎ
xiànzài xià kè	hùwài yùndòng
xuéxí Hànyǔ	wǒmen sùshè
bǎohù huánjìng	zēngjìn yǒuyì

语音注释 Notes on Chinese Phonetics

儿化 Retroflexion

在汉语普通话的韵母中，有一个卷舌韵母 er。它不跟声母结合，而是自己单独成为一个音节，常用的只有“儿 (ér)、而 (ér)、耳 (ěr)、二 (èr)”几个字。ér

(儿)常跟在别的音节后面做词尾，经过长期的连读，就产生了语音变化，ér(儿)和它前面的音节融合在一起，成为一个音节了。汉语中的这种现象就叫做“儿化”。

There is a retroflex final er in the finals of Mandarin Chinese. It is not used to combine with other initials, but forms a syllable on its own. Those in common use include “儿(ér)，而(ér)，耳(ěr)” and “二(èr)”. Among them, ér(儿) is often used as a suffix. After a long time of liaison, its pronunciation is transformed in such a way that it is pronounced together with the syllable t hat comes before it as a single unit. This phenomenon is called retroflexion.

不同的韵母有不同的儿化规律，大概可以分为以下几种情况：

There are different retroflexion rules for different finals. The general ones are as follows.

（1）韵母或者韵尾是 a、o、e、u 的音节，儿化后主要元音基本不变，但是在发元音的同时舌头要卷起来。比如：nàr(那儿)、huǒr(火儿)、gēr(歌儿)……

When the finals or tail finals end with a, o, e or u, the vowel remains the same after retroflexion. However, the tongue tip should be rolled up while pronouncing the vowel, e.g. nàr (there), huǒr (fire), gēr (song)...

（2）韵尾是 i、n 的音节，儿化后丢掉韵尾，在发主要元音的同时舌头要卷起来。比如：yíkuàir(一块儿)、hǎowánr(好玩儿)……

When the tail finals end with i or n, the i or n should be removed after retroflexion, and the tongue tip should be rolled up while pronouncing the main vowels, e.g. yíkuàir (together), hǎowánr (funny)...

（3）单元音韵母 i、ü 儿化时，要在 i、ü 的发音后紧跟一个 er 的发音，但要注意发音的连续性。比如：xiǎojīr(小鸡儿)、xiǎoqǔr(小曲儿)……

When a final is a single vowel i or ü, an er should be pronounced immediately after i or ü. But attention should be paid to the continuity of the pronunciation, e.g. xiǎojīr (chicken), xiǎoqǔr (sing)...

（4）韵母 i [ʅ] 或 i [ʅ] 儿化时，原来的韵母的发音要变成 [ə]，同时卷舌。要注意发音的连续性。比如：xìsīr(细丝儿)、guǒzhīr(果汁儿)……

When the final is i [ʅ] or i [ʅ], the original final should be changed into an [ə]

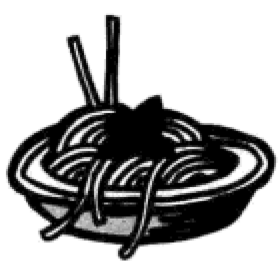
while rolling up the tongue tip. Attention should be paid to the continuity of the pronunciation, e.g. xìsīr (filament), guǒzhīr (juice)...

（5）韵尾是 -ng 的音节，儿化后丢掉韵尾，主要元音鼻化，同时舌尖卷起。比如：shéngr (绳儿)、chángr (肠儿)……

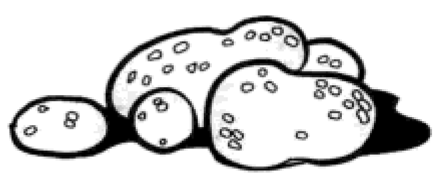
When a tail final ends with -ng, the -ng must be removed after retroflexion and the main vowel nasalized. The tongue tip should be rolled up at the same time, e.g. shéngr (rope), chángr (sausage)...

练习 Exercises

1. 看图朗读音节 Look at the pictures and read the syllables.



miàntiáor



tǔdòur



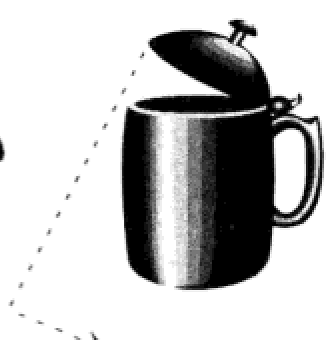
bīnggùnr



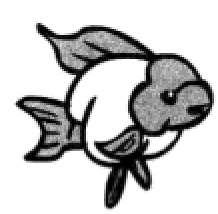
guāzǐr



yǎnjìngr



bēizi gàir



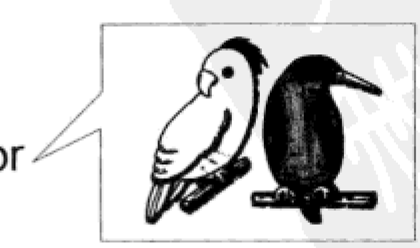
jīnyúr



chàng gēr

2. 朗读下列音节 Read the following syllables.

yǒuqùr	xiǎomǐr	dànhuángr	mòshuǐr
xīn cír	ròuxiànr	yuánquānr	xiǎo niǎor



3. 朗读下列音节组合 Read the following combinations of syllables.

xiǎng chī bīnggùnr	fēicháng yǒuqùr
dú shū xiě zìr	xǐhuan chàng gēr
děng wǒ yíhuìr	hē diǎnr guǒzhīr
tā qù fànguǎnr	nèige xiǎoháir

4. → ✓ → 选择你听到的双音节并朗读

Choose the disyllables you hear and read them.

❶	xuéxí	xiūxi	❷	shíjiān	shíjiàn	❸	rénmín	rénmíng
❹	yīzhì	yízhì	❺	xiězuò	xiézuò	❻	zhēn xián	zhēnxiàn
❼	liǎnpén	liánpeng	❽	mínzhǔ	mínzú	❾	shíshì	shǐshí
❿	jiàoshī	jiàoshì	⓫	jīchǎng	jùchǎng	⓬	nǎyàngr	nàyàngr
⓭	dà jiē	dǎjié	⓮	fā chóu	fā chòu	⓯	yǔyán	yùyán

5. → ✓ → 选择你听到的音节并朗读句子

Choose the syllables you hear and read the sentences.

(1) Zhèige gùshi zhēn__________.

A. méi jìnr　　　　B. méi jìn

(2) Māma yào mǎi__________.

A. zhuōzi　　　　B. zhuózi

(3) Nǐ zài nǎge__________?

A. niánjí　　　　B. niánjì

(4) Tā__________chídào.

A. zǒngshì　　　　B. zhòngshì

(5) Wǒ xǐhuan_________.

A. huà huār　　　　B. huà huàr

(6) Nǐ huì_________ma?

A. yóuyǒng　　　　B. yǒuyòng

(7) Tā shì_________rén.

A. Hénán　　　　B. Hélán

(8) Wǒ hěn hǎo, bié_________.

A. dān xīn　　　　B. dāngxīn

(9) Zhèli hěn_________.

A. jìn　　　　B. jìng

(10) Tāmen qù_________.

A. fāyán　　　　B. fǎyuàn

(11) Bàba_________le.

A. shàng bān　　　　B. xià bān

(12) Gěi nǐ_________.

A. fābiǎo　　　　B. fāpiào

6. 👂 → ✍ → 👄 写出你听到的音节并朗读

Write down the syllables you hear and read them.

(1) _______xíng	(2) kè_______	(3) lǎo_______
(4) máo_______	(5) jiàng_______	(6) wán_______
(7) _______dìng	(8) gè_______	(9) chéng_______
(10) _______huór	(11) _____wù_____	(12) _____xué_____

7. 连线并朗读

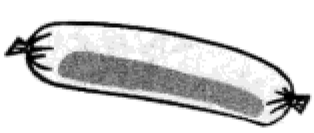
Draw a line to connect the character and its corresponding *pinyin*, and read them.

力	shí
子	bā
七	zhōng
八	lì
中	zǐ
天	qī
目	tiān
雨	jiàn
石	mù
见	yǔ

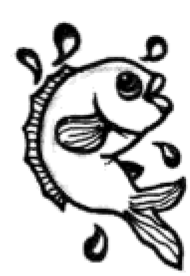
8. 对话练习 Complete the dialogues.

(1) A：Nǐ____________________?

B：Wǒ xǐhuan chī jīdàn.



xiāngchángr



yú



xiā

(2) A：____________________?

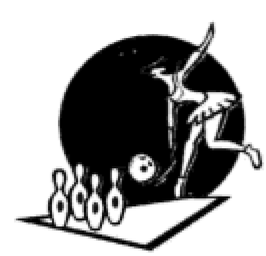
B：Wǒ xǐhuan dǎ lánqiú.



yóuyǒng



diào yú



dǎ bǎolíngqiú



tī zúqiú

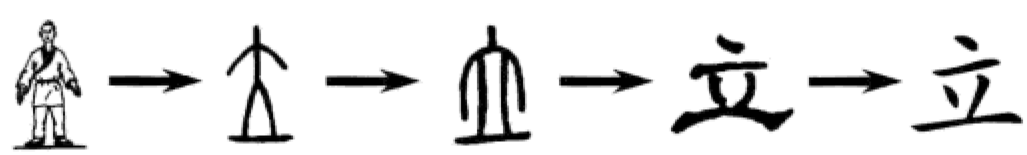
9. 课堂用语 Classroom language.

(1) Lǎoshī, wǒ bìng le, bù néng shàng kè. — I'm sorry, teacher. I'm ill. I can't go to the class.

(2) Lǎoshī, wǒ yǒudiǎnr bù shūfu, wǒ xiǎng huíqu xiūxi. — I'm sorry, teacher. I'm not feeling very well. I'd like to go back to have a rest.

学汉字 Learn to Write Chinese Characters

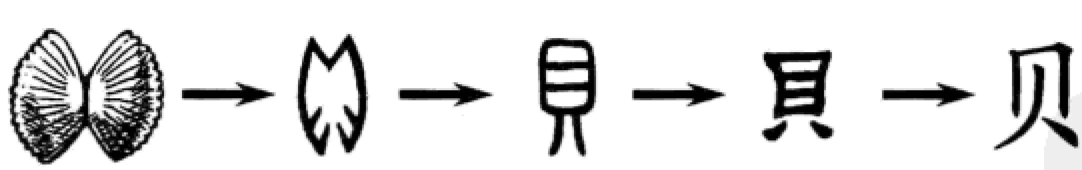
1. 学习基本汉字 Learn basic Chinese characters

❶ 

立 lì stand 5 strokes

Stroke order: 丶 亠 亣 亣 立

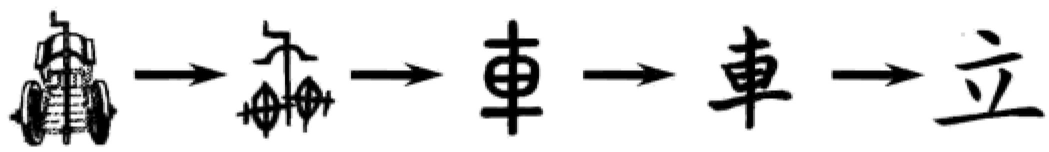
立

❷ 

贝 bèi shellfish 4 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 冂 贝 贝

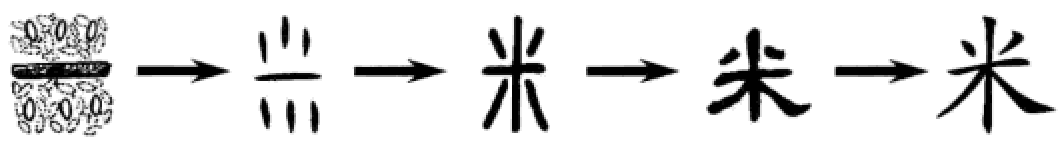
贝

❸ 

车 chē vehicle 4 strokes

Stroke order: 一 𠂇 乍 车

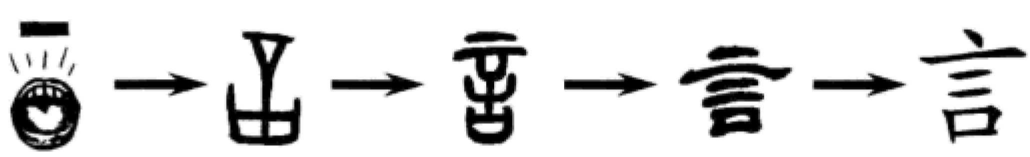
车							

❹ 

米 mǐ rice 6 strokes

Stroke order: 丶 丷 䒑 半 米 米

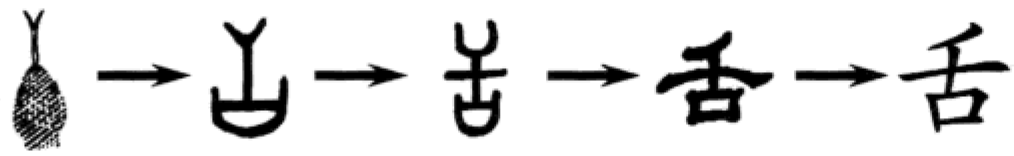
米							

❺ 

言 yán say 7 strokes

Stroke order: 丶 亠 亠 亠 言 言 言

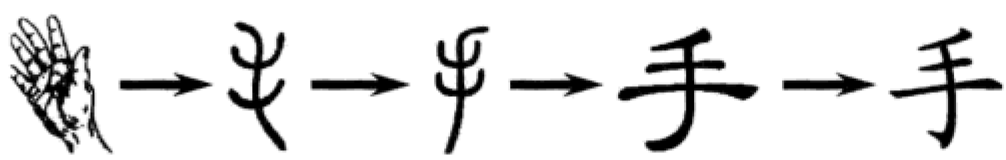
言							

❻ 

舌 shé tongue 6 strokes

Stroke order: 一 二 千 千 舌 舌

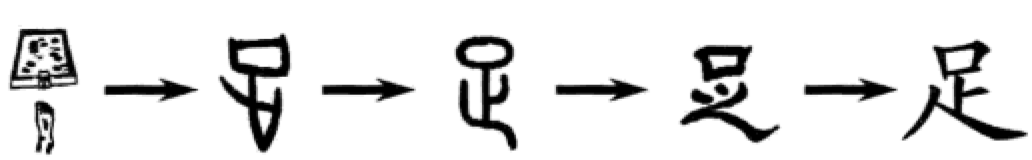
舌

❼ 

手 shǒu hand 4 strokes

Stroke order: 一 二 三 手

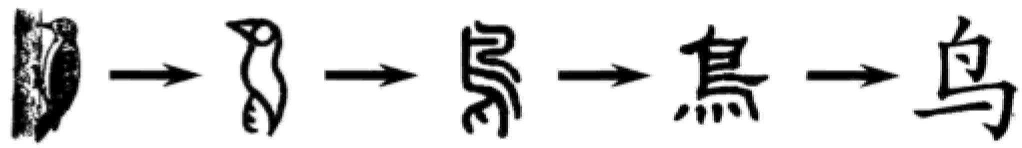
手

❽ 

足 zú foot 7 strokes

Stroke order: 丨 冂 口 ⻊ ⻊ 足 足

足

❾ 

鸟 niǎo bird 5 strokes

Stroke order: ㇒ ㇇ 勺 鸟 鸟

鸟							

❿ 

鱼 yú fish 8 strokes

Stroke order: ㇒ ⺈ 仴 角 鱼 鱼 鱼 鱼

鱼							

2. 汉字的合成 Combination of Chinese characters

❶ 木 + 木 → 林 (lín forest)

日 + 月 → 明 (míng bright)

❷ 女 + 马 → 妈 (mā mother)

口 + 门 → 问 (wèn ask)

生词索引
Vocabulary

C

chāzi	fork	7
chāoshì	supermarket	5
chī	eat	5

D

dǎ	play	8
dāozi	knife	7
duì	right	4
duōshao	how many; how much	3

F

Fǎguó	France	2
fàn	meal	7

G

gāoxìng	happy	6
gěi	give	3
guó	country	6

H

hǎo	good; fine	1
hē	drink	3
hěn	very	2
huānyíng	welcome	2
huàn	change	4

J

jiā	family	7
jiào	name (*v.*)	2
jīn	half a kilo	3

K

kěyǐ	not bad	1
kuàizi	chopsticks	7

L

lánqiú	basketball	8
lǎoshī	teacher	2
liúxuéshēng	foreign student	4

M

mǎi	buy	3
měiyuán	U.S. dollar	4
míngzi	name	6

N

nǎ	which	6

nǎr	where	5
nǐ	you	1
nǐmen	you (plural form)	1
nín	you (polite form)	1

Q

qián	money	4
qù	go	4

R

rén	people	2
rénmínbì	RMB	4
rènshi	know	6

S

shēntǐ	health	2
shénme	what	3
shì	be	2
shūcài	vegetable	5
shuǐguǒ	fruit	3

T

Tàiguó	Thailand	6

W

wǒ	I, me	3
wǒmen	we; us	4

X

xǐhuan	like; be fond of	8
xièxie	thanks	2

Y

yào	want	3
yìxiē	some	5
yòng	use	7
yǒu	have	4
yùndòng	sports	8

Z

zàijiàn	good-bye	4
zǎoshang	morning	2
zěnmeyàng	how	2
zhàopiàn	photo	7
zhè(zhèi)	this	2
Zhōngguó	China	6

汉字索引
Index of Chinese Characters

B

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贝 bèi 8

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刀 dāo 4

E

二 èr 3

H

火 huǒ 6

J

见 jiàn 7
九 jiǔ 4

K

口 kǒu 4

L

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立 lì 8
六 liù 5

M

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门 mén 4
米 mǐ 8
木 mù 3
目 mù 7

N

鸟 niǎo 8
牛 niú 6
女 nǚ 5

Q

七 qī 7

R

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日 rì 4

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三 sān 3
山 shān 4
上 shàng 6
舌 shé 8
十 shí 6
石 shí 7
手 shǒu 8
水 shuǐ 5
四 sì 5

T

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田 tián 6
土 tǔ 3

W

五 wǔ 5

X

下 xià 6
心 xīn 6

Y

言 yán 8
羊 yáng 6
一 yī 3
衣 yī 5
鱼 yú 8
雨 yǔ 7
月 yuè 4
云 yún 5

Z

中 zhōng 7
子 zǐ 7
足 zú 8

致教师

《成功之路·入门篇》是为零起点的汉语学习者编写的。编写者希望通过本书的教学，能为汉语学习者打下良好的汉语普通话语音基础和汉字基础，并能让他们掌握一些最基本的日常交际用语。

本书共有8课。每课均由“跟我说”、“（好好儿）学拼音”、语音注释、练习、汉字五部分组成，建议教学时间为4学时（每学时为50分钟）：1～2学时学习“跟我说”、“（好好儿）学拼音”部分及汉字基本笔画和基本汉字的认读；3～4学时完成练习部分及基本笔画和基本汉字的书写练习。

为了更好地使用本教材，在这里就每课的五个组成部分作一下说明，并提出一些教学建议，仅供参考。

1. 跟我说

该部分是语音训练的一个媒介，其中的话题和语句都是最基本的日常交际话题和用语。虽然排列在每课的首位，但建议在进行完“（好好儿）学拼音”的教学环节之后再操练该部分。关键词“Key words”中所列的大多为常用实词，在教学时可以通过语句和对话的反复操练让学生尽可能地掌握这些词语的音和义，为以后的进一步学习减轻负担。

2.（好好儿）学拼音

“（好好儿）学拼音”应是先于“跟我说”进行的教学环节。

本书的前两课把汉语普通话的基本语音（声母、韵母、声调）全部展示出来，目的是让学生能尽快地初步了解汉语普通话语音的概貌，但不要求学生全部掌握。

从第3课开始，每一课都有针对性地对声母、声调及部分学生容易产生语音错误或语音缺陷的韵母进行进一步的训练。与以往教材不同的是，声母出现的顺序是按照发音部位的先后顺序编排的。这样编排的目的，一是为了便于教师的教学，二是可以让学生根据发音部位的先后纠正自己的发音。

3. 语音注释

语音注释是提供给教师备课或学生自己课下复习或预习时使用的。语音注释里面所讲到的发音方法、发音部位及一些语音规则，教师可以通过语音挂图、PPT 演示、板书或手势等让学生去了解，而不是通过“讲”来达到教学目的。

针对目前语音教学中存在的实际问题，本书在“语音注释”中还对字母“ɑ、e、i”在不同韵母中的不同发音作了说明，目的是提醒教师在课堂教学时要告知学生这些字母在不同的韵母组合中发音上存在着差异，当然学生也可以通过阅读相关的翻译部分来了解这个问题。

4. 练习

每课的练习都是从“听、说、读、写”四个方面对当课所学的语音进行全面的巩固训练，但教学的重点应在“听、说、读”的训练上。

5. 汉字

本教材共出现了 50 个最基本的、成字能力较强的汉字。学会这 50 个字，可以为学生下一步的汉字学习打下较好的基础。

笔画、笔顺是汉字书写的基础，建议教师在教学时要加强这方面的训练。最好要求学生能够记住最基本的笔画名称。

第 1～2 课的“有趣的汉字”部分只是为了让学生对汉字有个初步的印象，所以在这两课中出现的汉字不要求学生在当课掌握，这些汉字在以后的课中会陆续学习。

北京语言大学汉语进修学院的宋刚老师为本教材做了大量的前期准备工作，汉语进修学院参加本教材试用的老师也为本书提出了很多宝贵的建议，在此一并向他们致以深深的谢意。

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